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The Mercury.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1793, and is now in its one hundred and forty-first year. It is the oldest newspaper in the nation, and with its long history a record of the progress of the country in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, local and general news, well selected, interesting and valuable for the household and the business. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to local advertisers.

TERMS: \$2.00 a year in advance. Single copies in wrappers, 5 cents. Extra copies may always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city. Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given advertisers by addressing the publisher.

Societies Occupying Mercury Hall

ROGER WILLIAMS LODGE, No. 26, Order Sons of St. George, Percy Jeffry, President; Fred Hall, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Mondays. NEWPORT TERT, No. 15, Knights of Macedonia, Charles D. Dudley, Commander; Charles B. Randall, Record Keeper; meets 2d and 4th Mondays.

COURT WAGON, No. 875, Foresters of America, Alexander Nicol, Chief Ranger; Robert Johnson, Recording Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays.

NEWPORT CAMP, No. 767, M. W. A., James W. Wilson, Van, Consul; Charles A. Packer, Clerk; meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, James Sullivan, President; David McIntosh, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays.

OCEAN LODGE, No. 7, A. O. U. W., George L. Sutherland, Master Workman; Perry H. Dawley, Recorder; meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.

MALBORN LODGE, No. 83, N. E. O. P., T. F. Allan, Warden; Dudley E. Campbell, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Thursdays.

LADIES' AUXILIARY, Ancient Order of Hibernians, meets 2d and 4th Thursdays.

REDWOOD LODGE, No. 11, K. of P., George Russell, Chancellor Commander; Robert S. Franklin, Keeper of Records and Seal; meets 1st and 3d Fridays.

DAVIS DIVISION, No. 8, U. R. K. of P., Sh Knight Captain William H. Langley; Everett L. Gorton, Recorder; meets first Fridays.

Local Matters.

Spring Work.

The weather of the past week has not been indicative of an early summer although according to the almanac it is now spring time. Conditions have not been favorable to the beginning of outside work although some work has been started. The city men have made a beginning at cleaning up the streets but the steam rollers are still in winter quarters although their services are much needed on the roads and they will be put into action just as soon as the weather permits.

Gardeners have begun to clean up on the estates on Bellevue avenue and some other outside work has been begun. The affairs of the Newport and Providence Railway Company are still in statu quo as the weather has not yet been favorable for making a real beginning of the work of construction. Some work has been done in getting the first load of poles in readiness for placing in position and the work of wiring the track already laid on Broadway will probably be begun next week. It is hoped that the actual track construction can be begun in a few days.

The Boom.

The Newport Progress Committee held its meeting this week at the rooms of the Newport County Club. There was a general discussion of the affairs of the committee. Some consternation was caused by the receipt of a telegram from New York stating that the pictures for the boom book which had been sent to the printing house by express had not arrived and it was feared that the package had been destroyed in the fire last week.

The special committee on industries did not report any very remarkable progress in securing industries in this city, as the proposition of the electric clock concern does not seem to be arousing much enthusiasm among investors.

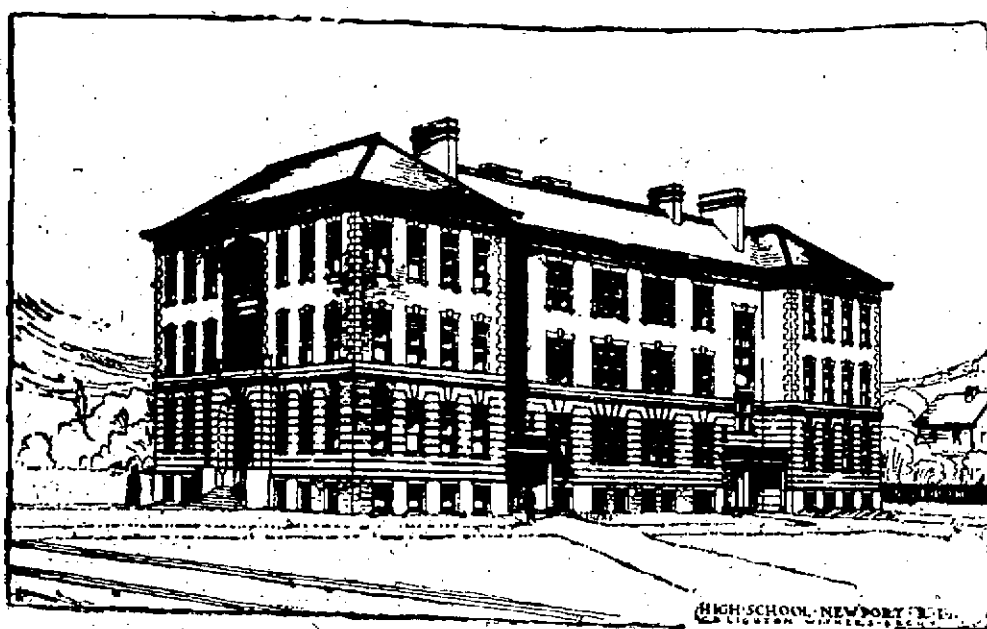
There was a discussion of race track matters and it is hoped to have some of the gentlemen who are especially interested in this portion of the "boom" come here next week to discuss the matter more fully.

Hon. F. P. Garretson sustained a heavy fall on Thames street on Wednesday while the engines were responding to the alarm of fire. His fall was caused by a dog running between his feet and throwing him violently into the gutter. He escaped with a somewhat painful shaking up.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Boone have returned from a visit to New York and other places.

Mr. George Rounds is ill at his home.

PROPOSED NEW HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.



COURTESY OF THE NEWPORT DAILY NEWS.

The High School Proposition.

The special election on Tuesday, April 12, is called for the purpose of voting on the proposition to appropriate an extra \$50,000 for the construction of the new high school. This proposition is one that should be approved by the taxpayers. Our school system has always been accorded liberal support by the city and this reputation should be sustained at the present time.

As to the necessity for this appropriation there can be no question. A new high school building is imperatively needed. This is generally admitted. The sum of \$100,000 was appropriated by the people some months ago but after the most careful study and a rigid paring of all unnecessary expense this amount was found to be insufficient to purchase a site, erect and equip a building suited to the needs of the city of Newport for high school purposes. In many cases the officers would have gone ahead with the money at their command and begun the erection of a

building to cost more than that amount and when the money was exhausted would have told the people that they must vote more rather than have the building stand unfinished. This was not done in the present case but it was decided to make an appeal to the taxpayers in the first instance, confident in the belief that the citizens would continue to be liberal in their support of the school department. This faith in the people should not be disappointed.

Fraternal Visitation.

Members of Coronet Council, No. 63, Royal Arcanum, about 60 strong, journeyed to Fall River in a special electric Wednesday evening on a fraternal visit to Pocasset Council of that city, to exemplify the ritual of the order. There were also present visitors from the various Councils of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Paladium Council of Everett, Mass., exemplified the ritual of Duty 9, while Coronet Council used the Kempton ritual. The work of both councils was exceptionally fine.

Among those present were the Grand Regent of Massachusetts, Supreme Representative Read of Massachusetts, Past Grand Regent of Rhode Island Robert S. Franklin of Newport, Grand Orator of Rhode Island George W. Tilley of Newport and Deputy Grand Regent Tracy.

Addresses were made by some of the grand officers, and refreshments were served. The occasion was a very enjoyable one. The Newport delegates returned home about 12:30 o'clock.

A regular meeting of Newport Tent, No. 13, K. of M., was held Monday evening in Mercury hall, when the new degree team worked the new ritual for the first time, six candidates being initiated. The team has been drilling under Degree Master George E. Bailey and has made remarkable progress in its degree work.

Mr. Alfred Schreier, son of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Schreier, is guest of his parents in this city, having returned from St. Louis City, where he has conducted a successful business. It is Mr. Schreier's intention not to return West, but to enter a large business firm in New York, where he has been offered a responsible position.

Mr. C. L. F. Robinson has accepted the office of colonel of the Newport Artillery Company and will be elected to the command at the annual meeting of the company. Mr. Robinson is planning to attend the summer maneuvers of the German army by invitation of Emperor William.

It is probable that there will be some strenuous campaigning in this city next fall. The Middletown Cavalcade, which has been such a striking feature of the past Presidential campaigns, is reorganizing and is preparing to take an active part in the campaign this year.

The severe frost of the past winter has played havoc with the line of the Island road in some places and a gang of men has been put at work digging the rails out of the mud. The ground is not yet in condition to permit of more than temporary repairs.

Mrs. Thomas F. Murphy has returned to her home in Roxbury, Mass., after a visit to her parents in this city.

Dr. Rufus E. Darrah has been enjoying a week's vacation to New York State.

Miss Isadore Lull has returned from an extended visit to friends in New York.

Mrs. Rodman Cornell and daughter are spending a few days in New York.

Box 41 Struck.

There was an alarm of fire rung in from Box 41 at the corner of Thames and Franklin streets Thursday morning, which gave the department a lively run down Thames street. The emergency company, truck 1, and the chief's wagon went down Thames street well bunched, horses flying, gongs ringing, men, women, children and dogs dodging the flying apparatus as best they might. One dog got under the wheels of the truck and it was all over with the doggie.

When the apparatus reached the box it swung around and returned to the various houses with less speed but more safety. There wasn't any fire but there was a whole bunch of excitement. Smoke was being coming from a room in the Perry Mill and the box was rung before the discovery was made that the only fire there was was in a stove.

Schooner Mabel Hall, Captain B. D. Averill, bound from Rockland, Me., to New York with a cargo of lime, went ashore at Block Island near the West Side Life Saving Station last Saturday afternoon. The crew of five men and the captain went ashore in their own boat. The schooner sank and her cargo caught fire. She will probably be a total loss. The crew of the wrecked vessel arrived here and were given transportation to their homes.

Contractor John M. Friend, who recently found a valuable diamond ring on the Hertzog estate, found the original owner of the lost article to whom he returned the same. It belonged to a drummer, who frequently visits the city. It was lost about six years ago.

Mr. Jack Glensier, well known as an athlete and swimmer, was a visitor in the city the past week. He is traveling representative for the Boston Herald. Many of his friends in this city called on him during his stay and were pleasantly entertained.

Mr. Frank G. Scott left Newport Thursday afternoon for Hartford, Conn. During his stay in Hartford he will be entertained by Great Sachem Pond, and on Friday will act as judge in a degree contest at Norwalk given by the Red Men.

Rev. T. E. Chaudier of Pawtucket and Mr. Richard Bullock of this city have started on a trip across the ocean. They expect to be gone about two months and will visit Ireland, Scotland, England and France.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Elsie Wheeler of Philadelphia to Mr. Robert Golet. Miss Wheeler spent some time in Newport last summer, where she was a social favorite.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Mayer are entertaining Mrs. Mayer's father, Hon. Henry Bedlow, at their home in Middletown.

Mrs. and Mrs. Ernest G. Gunther have arrived at their cottage on Bath road, after a pleasant winter trip spent in Germany.

The public schools closed yesterday afternoon for the Easter holiday vacation, re-opening April 11th.

building to cost more than that amount and when the money was exhausted would have told the people that they must vote more rather than have the building stand unfinished. This was not done in the present case but it was decided to make an appeal to the taxpayers in the first instance, confident in the belief that the citizens would continue to be liberal in their support of the school department. This faith in the people should not be disappointed.

Weekly Whist.

Minneola Council, No. 3, D. of P., held its weekly whist Tuesday evening with a good attendance. The first prizes were awarded to Miss Clara Merritt and Mr. Allen Goddard while Miss Lillie Champion and Mr. Nowell captured the consolation.

Refreshments were served and dancing followed until midnight. Miss Ethel Scott played on the piano for the dancing.

The residence of Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, Roseliff, was quite seriously damaged by the severe winter, water standing on the roof and leaking down into the hall room. Mrs. Oelrichs has been in Newport this week and has made arrangements for the necessary repairs and also for a number of material improvements to the property.

The board of aldermen held a special meeting as a board of canvassers last evening to canvass the voting lists preparatory to the special election to be held on April 12. There will be nothing at this election for the registry voters to vote on, only taxpayers being eligible to vote on the proposition to make an additional appropriation for the new high school building.

Miss Hattie S. and Miss Sarah E. Fales tendered a reception to the active and honorary members of the Ladies Aid Society of the First Presbyterian Church at their residence with Mrs. James P. Taylor on Bliss road on Tuesday evening. Refreshments were served and a most enjoyable evening was passed.

Commander A. L. Trowbridge of Charles E. Lawton Post, G. A. R., has been entertaining considerable of late since his recent marriage. On Tuesday evening the members of the post called on him and presented him with some handsome gifts. An exceedingly pleasant evening was spent.

Earle C. Simmons of this city has been playing a week's engagement at the Opera House, starting in the Fiske Stock Company. Mr. Simmons is a young man of considerable ability and is an earnest worker in his chosen profession. His appearance here has drawn large crowds to the Opera House.

Dr. F. H. Bradley, veterinary surgeon, son of Dr. Frederick Bradley of this city, has been appointed inspector of cattle and went at Plymouth, Mass. Dr. Bradley has been practicing in Plymouth for some time past.

Miss Harriet R. Card and Miss Catherine White left Tuesday night for New York, the former en route to Washington to visit her brother, while the latter has gone to Baltimore on a visit to friends.

Miss Ethel Chappell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Chappell, who has been seriously ill with diphtheria, is convalescing.

Mrs. Charles Oelrichs and Mrs. Herman Oelrichs were in town the past week arranging for the opening of their cottages.

Mr. A. E. Barland, who has been in New York on business this week, has returned.

Easter Sunday.

Tomorrow will be Easter Sunday and will be appropriately observed by all the Christian Churches. Special Easter services will be held and it is safe to say that if the weather is pleasant the attendance will be large.

Tomorrow will be, as far as fashions are concerned, the first day of spring and if the weather should prove fair and decently warm there will be a large number of promenade on Broadway and Bellevue avenue to display the newest fashions in spring garments.

Among the musical programs worthy of special mention tomorrow will be the following:

St. George's
Holy Communion, 8 a. m.
Morning Prayer, sermon and Holy Communion, 10:45 a. m.
Evening and sermon, 7:30 p. m.

The music at all the services will be accompanied by organ and string quartette.

10:45 a. m.
Prelude organ and orchestra
Processional Hymn 123, 118.
Christ Our Passover
Te Deum in G
Gounod
Hymn 121, 118.
Antiphon: He is Risen.
Kyrie, Gloria, Credo, Sursum Corda, Sanctus, Benedictus, Agnus Dei.
Gloria in Excelsis
Recessional Hymn, 118
Postlude

Evening, 7:30 p. m.
Prelude organ and orchestra
Processional Hymn 123, 118.
Magnificat
Nunc Dimittis
Hymn 111
Offertory, He is Risen
Recessional Hymn 368
Postlude

At 4 o'clock the Easter Carol service of the Sunday school will be held in the church.

St. Joseph's Church.

At the 8 o'clock Mass the children's choir will sing Easter Hymns: "Alleluia! Alleluia! Let the Holy Anthems Rise!" Regina Coeli, Labat, and Communion hymns.

At the solemn high Mass at 10:30 the following musical program will be rendered:

Processional "The Lord is King" Novin
Boys choir of forty voices
Vital Aquino Boys choir.
Gounod's 2nd Mass in D.
Church Choir.
Offertory Haece Dies.
Macy
Recessional "Easter Lilies" Handell
Hallelujah Chorus from the Messiah

There will be musical vespers at 7:30 p. m. at which the following programme will be rendered:

Processional "The Lord is King" Novin
Boys choir.
Lambert's Musical Vespers
Church Choir.
Haece Dies
Regina Coeli
O Salutaris Hostia
Tantum Ergo
Recessional "Easter Lilies" Novin
Boys choir.

The soloists will be Mrs. J. J. Rooney and Mrs. F. M. Wheeler, sopranos, Miss Katherine Ginn, alto, Mr. D. J. Coffey, tenor, Mr. J. A. Ginn, basso, Louisa Louis, organist.

Trinity Church.

At the 10:45 service at Trinity Church the following musical programme will be rendered:

Hymn "The Strife is Over" Paulistina
Venite, Chant in A flat, Stainer.
Te Deum in E flat, Gadeby.
O Salutaris Hostia, Sullivan.
Introit "Christ, our Passover" Tones
Hymn "Jesus Christ is risen today." Handell
Offertory Antiphon.
"I know that my Redeemer liveth" Garrett.
Communion Service in E.
There will also be a children's carol service at 4 p. m.

Zabrick Memorial Church.

The special Easter services at Zabrick Memorial Church of St. John the Evangelist will be as follows:

Low Mass, 7 o'clock.
Low Mass, 8 o'clock.
Matins, 10 o'clock.
High Mass and procession 10:45.
Solemn Processional Hall Festal Day!
Saint Cecilia Mass Gounod.
Solemn Vespers, 7:45.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis Smart in B flat.
Antiphon: They have taken away my Lord. Stainer.

The choir will be assisted by Mrs. Carrie Doty-Spooner, soprano, and an orchestra.

Emmanuel Church.

7:00 Holy Communion.
10:45 Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.

Prelude Festive March Smart
Processional, Hymn 123, Train Song
Christ Our Passover, Tones
Proper Psalms, 2, 57, 111, West
Te Deum in G, Beethoven
Hymn 111, Mozart
Gloria Tibi, Plain song, Carey
Hymn 112, Haydn
Offertory: Antiphon, Psalm XIX vs. 1-4, (The Creation)
The heavens are telling the glory of God, the wonder of His works displays the firmament. The day that is coming speaks it, the night that is gone to following night. In all the lands resounds the word, never unperceived, ever understood. The heavens are telling the glory of God, the wonder of His works displays the firmament.
Sanctus in G, (Messe Solennelle) Carpentier
Agnus Dei, in C, Gounod
Gloria in Excelsis, in C, Carpentier
Recessional, Hymn 118, Bach

7:00 Children's Service.

Central Baptist Church.

At the Central Baptist Church the following musical program, in which the choir will be assisted by an orchestra, will be rendered:

10:45 a. m.
Marche Pastorale Ch. Gounod
for orchestra and organ

Easter Anthem "Alleluia" Case Humphries
Response "from 'Joan of Arc'" "Forerunner"
Prayer for orchestra and organ H. Gounod
Offertory Solo "Homage" Jules Grelier
Miss Gouling
Priest March for orchestra and organ Mozart
7:30 p. m.

Prelude Easter Anthem "Ye Choirs of New Jerusalem" Schaecker

Carols Hall Hymn King, glad bells

Offertory Anthem "O Day of Christ" H. N. Bartlett

Carols Christ has Risen! Sing, O Earth

Postlude

Charming Memorial Church.

The services at the Charming Memorial Church, Rev. A. P. Record, minister, on Easter Sunday, will consist of a morning service at 10:45 a. m. Subject, "The Victory over the Grave."

The musical programme is as follows: Prelude Easter Morning (Ode Malling) Anthem Break Forth into Joy (Mozart) Responses It is the Lord's Own Day Barker

Solo Come see the place where Jesus lay Miss Carey

Antiphon By the Thorny Way of Sorrow Schaecker

Postlude Grand chorus in E flat Dubois

Quartette—Miss Florence G. Carley, soprano; Miss Sarah M. Bailey, contralto; Mr. T. M. Seabury, Jr., tenor; Mr. Joseph S. Peckham, bass; Mr. Leslie T. Peckham, organist.

There will also be a Sunday School concert at 4 p. m., consisting of recitations and carols by the school and a brief address by Mr. Record.

Orange Festival.

The Ladies Aid Society of the First Presbyterian Church will hold an "Orange Festival" in the vestry of the church on April 6th and 7th. The festival will continue during the afternoon and evening of both days. Some unique and interesting novelties are promised, especially for the children. A supper will be served on both days, and there will be a sale of cake, candy and fancy articles.

The members of this society have accomplished a great deal in their work of raising money for church work. Their efforts in the past have almost invariably been crowned with success. Their entertainments have always been pleasing to those who attended, and those who have patronized their suppers and sales have invariably felt that their money has been profitably expended, as well as assisting in a most meritorious cause. A large patronage is bespoken for their entertainment during the coming week.

Recent Deaths.

Charles L. Lawton.

Mr. Charles L. Lawton died at his home on Bridge street on Tuesday after an illness of several months. He was one of the best known men in the Point district, having conducted a baker shop on Bridge street for many years, succeeding his father, the late Benjamin L. Lawton, in the business. He leaves a sister, Miss Mary A. T. Lawton, a nephew, Mr. Henry L. Lawton, also survives him.

Rev. E. H. Porter of Emmanuel Church has invited the Masonic bodies of Newport to attend church on the 26th of June at Emmanuel, when a sermon appropriate to the occasion will be preached by Rev. and Worshipful Lucius Waterman, D. D., of New Hampshire. The anniversary of the feast day of St. John the Baptist occurs on the 24th of June. This is a day usually observed by the Masons and the 26th is the Sunday nearest that occasion. St. John's Lodge, No. 1, has accepted the invitation and the other bodies will doubtless do the same when they meet.

Modified plans are now being prepared for the new building for the Western Union Telegraph Company, to occupy the site of the present building. It is hoped to have the new structure ready for occupancy by the middle of June, and in the meantime the company will occupy quarters in the Cottrell Block.

Mr. A. E. Barland of this city has been appointed on the committee of Palestine Temple, A. A. N. M. R. A., to make arrangements for attending the meeting of the Imperial Council at Atlantic City next July.

The Eastern Star Whist that was postponed from February 29, will take place in Masonic Hall, Tuesday evening, April 12. A good time is assured. Tickets can be obtained of any member of the Order.

Miss Alice Higbee and Miss Lillian Barrett of Smith College are spending the Easter vacation with their parents in this city.

Ex-Mayor and Mrs. Frederick P. Garretson arrived in Newport on Monday evening after a trip to the Southern cities.

The Blazed Trail

By STEWART
EDWARD
WHITE

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CHAPTER XXII.

FOR several days this impression satisfied him completely. He did not attempt to analyze it; he did not even make an effort to contemplate it. Curiosity, speculation, longing—all the more active emotions remained in abeyance, while outwardly for three days Harry Thorpe occupied himself only with the needs of the Fighting Forty at Camp One. He was vaguely conscious of a great peace within him, a great stillness of the spirit.

Little by little the condition changed. The man felt vague stirrings of curiosity. He speculated aimlessly as to whether or not the glade, the moonlight, the girl, had been real or merely the fragments of imagination. Almost immediately the answer leaped at him from his heart. Since she was so certainly flesh and blood, whence did she come? What was she doing there in the wilderness? His mind pushed the query aside as unimportant, rushing eagerly to the essential point. When could he see her again? His placidity had gone. That morning he made some vague excuse to Shearer and set out blindly down the river. And so, without thought, without clear intentions even, he saw her again. It was near the "pole trail," which was less like a trail than a rail fence.

When the snows are deep and snow-shoes not the property of every man who cares to journey, the old fashioned "pole trail" comes into use. It is merely a series of bones built of timber, across which thick Norway logs are laid about four feet from the ground to form a continuous pathway. In summer it resembles nothing so much as a thick one rail fence of considerable height, around which a fringe of light brush has grown.

Thorpe reached the fringe of bushes and was about to dodge under the fence when he saw her. So he stopped short, concealed by the leaves and the timber here.

She stood on a knoll in the middle of a grove of monster pines. There was something of the cathedral in the spot. The girl stood tall and straight among the tall, straight pines like a figure on an ancient tapestry. She was doing nothing—just standing there—but the awe of the forest was in her wide, clear eyes.

In a moment she stirred slightly and turned. Drawing herself to her full height, she extended her hands over her head, palm outward, and with an indecibly graceful gesture bowed a ceremonious adieu to the solemn trees. Then, with a little laugh, she moved away in the direction of the river.

At once Thorpe proved a great need of seeing her again. In his present mood there was nothing of the awe-stricken peace he had experienced after the night of her as he had never wanted anything before. The strong man desired it. And finding it impossible he raged inwardly and tore the tranquillity of his heart.

So it happened that he ate hardly at all that day and slept ill and discovered the greatest difficulty in preserving the outward semblance of ease which the presence of Tim Shearer and the Fighting Forty demanded.

And next day he saw her again, and the next, because the need of his heart demanded it and because, simply enough, she came every afternoon to the clump of pines by the old pole trail. But now curiosity awoke and a desire for something more. He must speak to her, touch her hand, look into her eyes. He resolved to approach her, and the mere thought choked him and sent him weak.

When he saw her again from the shelter of the pole trail he dared not, and so stood there prey to a novel sensation, that of being baffled in an intention. As he hesitated he saw that she was walking slowly in his direction. Perhaps a hundred paces separated the two. She took them deliberately. Her progression was a series of poses, the one which melted imperceptibly into the other without appreciable pause or transition.

In a moment she had reached the fringe of brush about the pole trail. They stood face to face.

She gave a little start of surprise, and her hand leaped to her breast, where it caught and stayed. Her child-like down-dropping mouth parted a little more, and the breath quickened through it. But her eyes, her wide, trusting, innocent eyes, sought his and rested.

He did not move. One on either side of the spike-marked old Norway log of the trail they stood, and for an appreciable interval the doer of their glances lasted—the masterful, passionate, excited, she proud, cool, defensive in the modesty of her beauty. Then at last his prevailed. A faint color rose from her neck, spread and spread over her face and forehead. In a moment she dropped her eyes.

"Don't you think you stare a little rudely, Mr. Thorpe?" she asked. The vision was over.

"How did you know my name?" he asked.

She planted both elbows on the Norway and framed her little face delicately with her long pointed hands.

"If Mr. Harry Thorpe can ask that question," she replied, "he is not quite so impulsive as I had thought him."

"How is that?" he inquired breathlessly.

"Don't you know who I am?" she asked in return.

"A goddess, a beautiful woman!" he answered ridiculously enough.

She looked straight at him. This time his was drawn.

I am a friend of Elizabeth Carpenter, who is Wallace Carpenter's sister, who, I believe, is Mr. Harry Thorpe's partner."

She paused as though for comment. The young man opposite was occupied in many other more important directions.

"We wrote Mr. Harry Thorpe that we were about to descend on his district with wagons and tents and Indians and things, and asked him to come and see us."

The girl looked at him for a moment steadily, then smiled. The change of countenance brought Thorpe to himself.

"But I never received the letter. I'm so sorry," said he. "It must be at the mill. You see, I've been up in the woods for nearly a month."

"Then we'll have to forgive you."

"But I should think they would have done something for you at the mill."

"Oh, we didn't come by way of your mill. We drove from Marquette."

"I see," cried Thorpe, enlightened. "But I'm sorry I didn't know. I'm sorry you didn't let me know. I suppose you thought I was still at the mill. How did you get along? Is Wallace with you?"

"No," she replied, dropping her hands and straightening her erect figure. "It's horrid. He was coming, and then some business came up, and he couldn't get away. We are having the loveliest time, though. I do adore the woods. Come," she cried impatiently, sweeping aside to leave a way clear. "You shall meet my friends."

Thorpe imagined she referred to the rest of the tenting party. He hesitated.

"I am hardly in fit condition," he objected.

She laughed, parting her red lips. "You are extremely picturesque just as you are," she said, with rather embarrassing directness. "I wouldn't have you any different for the world. But my friends don't mind. They are used to it."

Thorpe crossed the pole trail and for the first time found himself by her side. The warm summer odors were in the air; a dozen lively little birds sang in the brush along the rail; the sunlight danced and flickered through the openings.

Then suddenly they were among the pines, and the air was cool, the vista dim and the birds' songs inconceivably far away.

He said little, and that lamely, for he dreaded to say too much. To her playful sallies he had no response, and in consequence he felt more silent with another hollid—that he was losing his cause outright for lack of a ready word.

And so the last spoken exchange between them meant nothing, but if each could have read the unsaid words that quivered on the other's heart, Thorpe would have returned to the Fighting Forty more tranquilly, while she would probably not have returned to the camping party at all for a number of hours.

"I do not think you had better come with me," she said. "Make your call and be forgiven on your own account. I don't want to drag you in at my chariot wheels."

"All right. I'll come this afternoon," Thorpe had replied.

"I love her; I must have her. I must go at once," his soul cried. "Quick—now—before I kiss her!"

"How strong he is," she said to herself, "how brave looking, how honest! He is different from the other men. He is magnificent."

That afternoon Thorpe met the other members of the party, offered his apologies and explanations and was graciously forgiven. He found the personnel to consist of first of all Mrs. Cary, the chaperon, a very young married woman of twenty-two or thereabouts; her husband, a youth of three years older, clean shaven, light haired, quiet mannered; Miss Elizabeth Carpenter, who resembled her brother in the characteristics of good looks, vivacious disposition and curly hair; an attendant satellite of the masculine persuasion called Morton, and last of all the girl whom Thorpe had already so variously encountered and whom he now met as Miss Hilda Farrand. Besides these were Ginger, a squat negro built to fit the galley of a yacht, and three Indian guides. They inhabited tents, which made quite a little encampment.

Thorpe was received with enthusiasm. Wallace Carpenter's stories of his woods partner, while never doing more than justice to the truth, had been warm. One and all owned a lively curiosity to see what a real woodsman might be like. When he proved to be handsome and well-mannered as well as picturesque his reception was no longer in doubt.

Nothing could exceed his solicitude as to their comfort and amusement. He inspected personally the arrangement of the tents and suggested one or two changes conducive to the better comfort. Simple things enough they were—it was as though a city man were to direct a newcomer to Central park—yet Thorpe's new friends were profoundly impressed with his knowledge of occult things. The forest was to them, as to most, more or less of a mystery unfathomable except to the favored of genius. A man who could interpret it even a little into the speech of everyday comfort and expediency possessed a strong claim to their imaginations. When he had finished these practical affairs they wanted him to sit down and tell them more things—to dine with them, to smoke about their camp fire in the evening. But here they encountered a decided check. Thorpe became silent, almost morose. He talked in monosyllables and soon went away. They did

not know what to make of him and so, weary of course the more profoundly interested. The truth was his habitual reticence would not have permitted a great degree of expansion in any case, but now the presence of Hilda made any but an attitude of husky waiting for her words utterly impossible to him.

However, when he discovered that Hilda had ceased visiting the clump of pines near the pole trail his desire forced him back among these people. He used to walk in swiftly at almost any time of day, casting quick glances here and there in search of his divinity.

"How do, Mrs. Cary," he would say. "Nice weather. Enjoying yourself?"

On receiving the reply he would answer heartily. "That's good," and lapse into silence. When Hilda was about he followed every movement of hers with his eyes, so that his strange conduct lacked no explanation or interpretation, in the minds of the women at least. Thrice he redeemed his reputation for being an interesting character by conducting the party on little expeditions here and there about the country. Then his woodcraft and resourcefulness spoke for him. They asked him about the lumbering operations, but he seemed indifferent.

"Nothing to interest you," he affirmed. "We're just cutting roads now. You ought to be here for the drive."

Once he took them over to see Camp One. They were immensely pleased and were correspondingly loud in exclamations. Thorpe's comments were brief and dry. On the way back for the first time Thorpe found that chance—and Mrs. Cary—had allotted Hilda to his care.

A hundred yards down the trail they encountered Phil. The dwarf stopped short, looked attentively at the girl and then softly approached. When quite near to her he again stopped, gazing at her with his soul in his liquid eyes.

"You are more beautiful than the sea at night," he said directly.

The others laughed. "There's sincerity for you, Miss Hilda," said young Mr. Morton.

"Who is he?" asked the girl after they had moved on.

"Our chore boy," answered Thorpe, with great brevity.

The rest of the party had gone ahead, leaving them muttering more slowly down the trail.

"Why don't you come to the pine grove any more?" he asked bluntly.

"Why?" countered Hilda in the manner of women.

"I want to see you there. I want to

talk with you. I can't talk with all that crowd about."

"I'll come tomorrow," she said; then with a little mischievous laugh. "If that'll make you talk."

"You must think I'm awfully stupid," agreed Thorpe bitterly.

"Ah, no; ah, no," she protested softly. "You must not say that."

She was looking at him very tenderly, if he had only known it, but he did not, for his face was set in discontented lines straight before him.

"It is true," he replied.

They walked on in silence, white gradually the dangerous fascination of the woods crept down on them. Just before sunset a hush falls on nature. The wind has died; the birds have not yet begun their evening songs; the light itself seems to have left off sparkling and to lie still across the landscape. Such a hush now lay on their spirits. Over the way a creeper was droning sleepily a little chant, the only voice in the wilderness. In the heart of the man, too, a little voice raised itself alone.

"Sweetheart, sweetheart, sweetheart!" he breathed over and over again. After awhile he said it gently in a half voice.

"No, no; hush!" said the girl. And she laid the soft, warm fingers of one hand across his lips and looked at him from a height of superior soft-eyed tenderness as a woman might look at a child. "You must not. It is not right."

Then he kissed the fingers very gently before they were withdrawn, and she said nothing at all in rebuke, but looked straight before her with troubled eyes.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THORPE returned to Camp One shortly after dark. He found there a number of letters, among which was one from Wallace Carpenter.

After commending the camping party to his companion's care the young fellow went on to say that affairs were going badly on the board.

"Some interest that I haven't been able to make out yet has been humming over stocks down day after day," he wrote. "I don't understand it, for the stocks are good and intrinsically are worth more than is bid for them right now. Some powerful concern is beating them down for a purpose of its own. Sooner or later they

will let up, and then we'll get things back in good shape. I am simply pre-occupied now, thanks to you, and am not at all afraid of losing my holdings. The only difficulty is that I am unable to predict exactly when the other fellows will decide that they have accomplished whatever they are about and let up. It may not be before next year. In that case I couldn't help you out on those notes when they come due. So put in your best time, old man. You may have to tony up for a little while, though of course sooner or later I can put it all back. Then, you bet your life, I keep out of it. Lumbering's good enough for yours truly."

"By the way, you might shine up to the Hilda Farrand and John the rest of the fortune hunters. She's got it to throw to the birds and in her own right. Seriously, old fellow, don't put yourself into a false position through ignorance; not that there is any danger to a hardened old woodsman like you."

Thorpe went to the group of pines by the pole trail the following afternoon because he had said he would, but with a new attitude of mind. He had come into contact with the artificiality of conventional relations, and it stiffened him.

They sat down on a log. Hilda turned to him with her graceful air of confidence.

"Now talk to me," said she.

"Certainly," replied Thorpe in a gentle tone of voice. "What do you want me to talk about?"

She shot a swift, troubled glance at him, concluded herself mistaken and said:

"Tell me about what you do up here—your life—all about it."

"Well," replied Thorpe formally, "we haven't much to interest a girl like you. It is a question of saw logs with us." And he went on in his driest, most technical manner to detail the process of manufacture. It might as well have been bricks.

The girl did not understand. She was hurt. As surely as the sun tugged in the distant pine forest, she had seen in his eyes a great passion. Now it was coldly withdrawn.

"What has happened to you?" she asked finally out of her great sincerity.

"Me? Nothing," replied Thorpe. A forced silence fell upon him. Hilda seemed gradually to lose herself in reverie. After a time she said softly:

"Don't you love this woods?"

"It's an excellent bunch of pine," replied Thorpe bluntly. "I'll cut 3,000, 000 at least."

"Oh!" she cried, drawing back, her hands pressed against the log either side of her, her eyes wide.

After a moment she caught her breath convulsively, and Thorpe became conscious that she was studying him furiously with a quickening doubt.

After that, by the mercy of God, there was no more talk between them. Unconsciously the first strain of opposition, and of hurt surprise relaxed. Each thought vaguely his thoughts. Then in the depths of the forest, perhaps near at hand, perhaps far away, a single hermit thrush began to sing. His song was of three solemn, deep, liquid notes, followed by a slight rhetorical pause as of contemplation, and then deliberately three notes more on a different key. It is the most dignified, the most spiritual, the holiest of woods utterances. Combined with the evening shadows and the warm soft air it offered to the heart an almost irresistible appeal. The man's artificial antagonism modified, the woman's disenchantment began to seem unreal.

Then subtly over and through the bird song another sound became audible. At first it merely repeated the three notes faintly like an echo, but with a rich, sad undertone that brought tears. Then thickly and still softly it elaborated the theme, weaving in and out through the original three the glitter and shimmer of a splendid web of sound, spreading before the awakened imagination a broad river of woods imaginary that reflected on its surface all the subtler moods of the forest.

With the first sigh of the wonder music the girl had started and caught her breath at the exquisite pleasure of it. As it went on they both forgot everything but the harmony and each other.

"Ah, beautiful," she murmured.

"What is it?" he whispered, marveling.

"A violin—played by a master."

The bird suddenly hushed, and at once the strain abandoned the woods note and took another motif. At first it played softly in the higher notes, a tinkling, lightsome little melody that stirred a kindly surface smile over a full heart. Then suddenly, without transition, it dropped to the lower register and began to sob and wail in the full vibrating power of a great passion.

And the theme it treated was love.

At last the poignant ecstasy seemed slowly, slowly to die. Fainter and fainter ebbed the music. Through it as through a mist the solemn aloof forest began to show to the consciousness of the two. They sought each other's eyes, gently smiling. The music was very soft and dim and sad. They leaned to each other, with a sob; their lips met; the music ceased.

And over behind the trees, out of the light and the love and the beauty, little Phil huddled, his great shaggy head bowed in his arms. Beside him lay his violin and beside that his bow, broken. He had snapped it across his knee. That day he had heard at last the heart song of the violin and, uttering it, had bestowed love. But he had that day lost what he cared for most in all the world—his friend.

Little Phil disappeared utterly, taking with him his violin, but leaving his broken bow. Thorpe has it even to this day. The lumberman caused search and inquiry on all sides. The cripple was never heard of again.

"I saw you long ago," said Hilda to Thorpe. "Long, long ago, when I was quite a young girl. I had been visiting in Detroit and was on my way all alone to catch an early train. You stood on the corner thinking, tall and straight and brown, with a weather beaten old hat and a weather beaten old coat and weather beaten old moccasins, and such a proud, clear, undaunted look on your face. I have remembered you ever since."

And then he told her of the race to the last office, while her eyes grew

brighter and brighter with the epic splendor of the story. She told him that she had loved him from that moment, and believed her telling, while he, the unromantic leader of men, pursued himself and her that he had always in some mysterious manner carried her image prophetically in his heart. So much for the love of it.

In the last days of the month of August Thorpe received a second letter from his partner, which to some extent awakened him to the realities.

"My dear Harry," it ran, "I have made a startling discovery. The other fellow in Morrison, I have been a blind, stupid doll and am caught nicely. You can't call me any more names than I have already called myself. Morrison has been in it from the start. By an accident I learned he was behind the fellow who induced me to invest, and it is he who had been hammering the stock down ever since. They couldn't lick you at your game, so they tackled me at mine. I'm not the man you are, Harry, and I've made a mess of it. Of course their scheme is plain enough on the face of it. They're going to involve me so deeply that I will drag the firm down with me."

"If you can fix it to meet those notes, they can't do it. I have ample margin to cover any more declines they may be able to bring about. Don't fret about that. Just as sure as you can pay that \$20,000, just as sure as you'll be ahead of the game at this time next year. For heaven's sake, get a move on you, old man. If you don't, the firm 'I' built because she can't pay, I'll bust because I'll have to let my stock go on margin. I'll be an awful smash. But you'll get there, so we needn't worry. I've been an awful fool, and I've no right to do the getting into trouble and leave you to the hard work of getting out again. But as partner I'm going to insist on your having a salary," etc.

The news aroused all Thorpe's martial spirit. Now at last the mystery surrounding Morrison & Daly's unusual complaisance was given. It had come to grapple again. He was glad of it. He thrust the letter in his pocket and walked bravantly to the pines.

The two lovers sat there all the afternoon drinking in half maddly the joy of the forest and of being near each other. In a week the camping party would be breaking up, and Hilda must return to the city. It was uncertain when they would be able to see each other again.

Suddenly the girl broke off and put her fingers to her lips. For some time dimly an intermittent and faint sound had been felt rather than actually heard, like the irregular muffled beating of a heart. Gradually it had insisted on the attention.

"What is it?" she asked.

Thorpe listened. Then his face lit mightily with the joy of battle.

"My axmen," he cried. "They are cutting the road."

A faint call echoed. Then without warning nearer at hand, and the sharp ring of an ax sounded through the forest.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

PROMOTION BY RETORT.

Apt Answers to Quaint Questions Which Pleased Svaroff.

The great Russian soldier, Marshal Svaroff, was in the habit of asking his men difficult questions, sometimes foolish ones, and bestowing favors on those who showed presence of mind in answering him. On one occasion a general of division sent him a sergeant with dispatches, at the same time recommending the bearer to Svaroff's notice. The marshal, as usual, proceeded to test him by a series of whimsical questions.

"How far is it to the moon?" was the first query.

"Two of your excellency's forced marches," the soldier promptly replied.

"If your men began to give way in battle, what would you do?"

"I'd tell them that just behind the enemy's line there was a wagon load of good things to eat."

"How many fish are there in the sea?"

"Just as many as have not been caught."

And so the examination went on till Svaroff, finding his new acquaintance armed at all points, at length put a final poser:

"What is the difference between your colonel and myself?"

"The difference is this," replied the soldier coolly. "My colonel cannot make me a captain, but your excellency can."

Svaroff, struck by his shrewdness, kept his eye upon the man and soon afterward gave him the promotion for which he had hinted.

FROST FAIRIES.

The Wonderful Designs That Window Panes Picture.

When the frost fairies have a material ready for original design they often produce in the hours of darkness most exquisite decorations. The window panes are their drawing paper, and the window frames serve as picture frames on those particular occasions. There are said to be no less than a thousand forms of snow crystals, every one of them of the finest finish and of unimpeachable symmetry. Some are like the patterns in bonnet lace, while others are elaborated with geometrical patterns so complex that it is difficult to analyze them. But on the window panes the frost pictures are by no means confined to what are "standard patterns" in snowflakes, but show the most various and dainty schemes of ornament. Some are like starry flowers, set with stars in the center and with stary shoots and comets flying into space around them. Others take the shape of leaves arranged in set form by some human designers. The entire pattern is among the most beautiful, the curves and "motives" being often scarcely distinguishable from those in which a goldsmith of the days of Louis XV. modeled the ornamental in which he graced some priceless vase of jasper or crystal. Scale patterns, like the scales of fishes, with striated lines upon the overlapping disks, wavy patterns, set with stars, fern patterns, moss patterns and formalized sprays of maidenhair are among the choicest on the list.—London Spectator.

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HAMS,

The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

JOHN P. BARNHILL, Editor and Manager.

Saturday, April 2, 1904.

Amusement Companies General Director has 30,000 employees under him, and about 250 Congressmen on top of him.

Attorney General Knox's name will echo down the corridors of time as the man who unseated the Northern Securities Company.

The ground hog has suffered severely from the failure of his own sign. He was a fool not to stay under cover until the fourth of July.

Buffalo Bill who has been up against bronchos, rough riders, Comanches and wild animals from every clime, seems to be absolutely powerless when it comes to taming one spirited little woman.

Arrangements are being made for Chilli to sail a battleship and two cruisers, and for Argentina to sell two armored cruisers. A guarantee has been given to the case of Chilli that the warships shall not be sold to any belligerent power.

It is said to be a fact that, of 115 delegates thus far elected to the Illinois Democratic state convention, 111 are Hearst's men. The manager of Hearst's Chicago press bureau is quoted as saying that he and his assistants have sent out over a million pieces of Hearst boom literature to the Illinois voters.

It is asserted that John D. Rockefeller is organizing a departure out of charities under the management of Starr J. Murphy, a young lawyer. It is to be conducted on Standard Oil lines with as little publicity as possible. It is stated that thus far Mr. Rockefeller has given away \$35,000,000 in charity.

The action of the Democratic leaders in the State House of Representatives for the last few days is a disgrace to any body or any organization. If they think the sober minded people will back them up in their career of obstruction and destruction then they are mightily mistaken as the result of the election next fall will doubtless show.

It is reported that the vessels of the British naval squadron on the Pacific station have received orders from the Admiralty to cancel their quarterly practice firing with the light and heavy guns, to reserve their ammunition, and to hold themselves in readiness for instant orders to sail for a distant quarter, presumably Chinese waters. The cruisers, therefore, are remaining in or very near Requinmalt harbor.

A Chicago lawyer named Warren B. Wilson seeks through the supreme court of the District of Columbia to restrain Secretary Shaw from making any payments on the Panama Canal until additional legislation is enacted. It is believed that Wilson is in the employ of the Colombian government and that this is a move to delay the canal business. It is not thought though that he will have any standing in the courts.

The National Campaign in this State was opened last week with great enthusiasm by the meeting in Infantry Hall of Providence, when Senator Aldrich, Secretary of the Treasury Shaw and Lieutenant Governor Utter made speeches which sounded the keynote of Republican doctrine. Success in the national campaign next fall seems to be fully assured for the Republicans and success for that party in this State seems equally certain. The foolish action of the Democratic leaders in the General Assembly the past week has aided very materially in making that success sure. The selling out of the party to Hearst and his demagogism is another spike of no small size in the Democratic coffin.

General Assembly.

The life of our State Legislators has been a strenuous one this week, and legislation has only been accomplished by the Republican members by hard fighting. The Democratic representation is in a minority but it has this week given an adequate indication of its ability to create trouble for the majority. The Democrats have adopted every means in their power to obstruct business, but the Republican members of the House adopted several new rules which enabled them to proceed with the business of the State. It was at first expected to adjourn this week until November, but instead the legislature has taken a recess until next Thursday and the day of the adjournment if the first session will be decided later.

Considerable business was transacted on Wednesday and Thursday, but on Tuesday only five measures were acted upon. A bill has been passed increasing the capital stock of the Newport Gas Light Company but a similar bill relating to the Providence Gas Company has been defeated, as has also the bill changing the State tax assessment.

In the House a bill tending to abolish trading stamps has been referred to the committee on judiciary and if a bill can be devised that is constitutional it will probably be passed some time. Acts have been passed by the House creating a State Nursery Inspector, and providing for the inspection of houses and cattle.

Smash the Beef Trust.

The St. Louis (Globe-Democrat), a staunch Republican paper says: "Minutemen with the report that the beef trust has advanced prices comes the news that the National live stock association proposes to fight the trust. The combine pays less for its beef than it did a year ago, according to statistics which have been made, and it charges more for it. On both ends of its deal the trust is a robber. It robs producer and consumer. It has been doing this for several years, but if the stories which are told about it now are true it is getting more instead of less voracious and rapacious."

It would seem that this ought to be a good time for President Roosevelt and Attorney General Knox to smash the beef trust. The government did a little in this line a year or two ago, but without anything like the success which it has gained in its suit against the big Northern merger. The law which has overthrown the Northern securities company ought to be able to extirpate the beef trust, which is a far more and more destructive combine than the Hill and Morgan pool ever was or ever could be. The beef packers are getting more and more arrogant. Messrs. Roosevelt and Knox have an opportunity to win infinitely more plaudits than even those which they received when they subverted the Northern securities combine.

An effective way to deal with the beef trust would be for the people to stop using beef. If the consumers would actually discontinue their purchases to the extent of a half or a third the big trust would be brought to its knees. This is a remedy, however, which the people seem unwilling to employ. Moreover, this plan would smother the producer and the ordinary vendor, who are innocent of all extortion. On the whole, the best way to deal with the beef trust would be for the administration to make up a few cases against it and press it with the vigor and the intelligence displayed in crushing the Hill coalition. Attorney General Knox remarked the other day that the administration did not intend to run amuck against the combines, preferring to let them dissolve and place themselves in harmony with the law. It is plain that this sort of forbearance will not impress the beef conspirators. They advanced prices immediately after the decision against the Northern securities company was rendered. The mandate of the American people to President Roosevelt is "Smash the beef trust."

Methodist Conference.

The annual session of the New England Southern Conference of the M. E. Church, which has been held in New Bedford, came to a close Monday and the assignments of pastors was announced. In the two Newport churches both pastors were returned, Rev. C. A. Stenhouse and Rev. F. L. Streeter. Mr. T. T. Pittman was chosen one of the Corporation of East Greenwich Academy.

The list of new appointments in the Providence district was as follows: Berkeley—N. C. Alger.

Brookton, Mass.—Franklin, R. M. Wilkins; Pearl street, supplied by G. E. Moorman.

East Greenwich—Jerome Greer.

Hanover, Mass.—A. H. Smith.

Hobroville, Mass., and North Rehoboth, Mass.—William Kirkby.

Hillgrove—V. E. J. Curry.

Nantasket, Mass.—B. J. Black.

Middleton—S. F. Johnson.

North Stoughton and Tower Hill, Mass.—R. S. Kauey.

Pawtucket—Thompson, William McCrory, Jr.

Providence—Anthony Memorial, H. E. Murkett; Broadway and Italian Mission, Philip Manfre; Hope street, A. W. J. Anderson.

North Attleboro—J. W. Annae.

Providence—Wanskuck, Clarke Perry.

Rochland, Mass.—Central and Hathery, O. H. Green.

Stoughton, Mass.—R. W. Adair.

Stoughton, Mass.—E. McP. Ames.

Mrs. Jean E. Brewster.

The following extract is from the Syracuse, N. Y., Post Standard of March 31:

It is with a great pang one is forced to realize that Mrs. Jean E. Brewster, Treasurer of the Rhode Island, and one of the few remaining women of whom the early history of our city was an "open book," has passed peacefully to her rest, aged 84 years. You very much forget her years when you were with her, and was so fine, so graceful, so interesting, as picturesque, so strong a personality.

Born September 20, 1819, at Newport, Rhode Island, and sprung from the Coggeshall and Townsends, among the oldest families of the state, now after her marriage to Henry E. Brewster, a lineal descendant of Elder William, she came to Syracuse, in the fall of 1839. All Saints' Day was the sixtieth anniversary of her coming. It fell on Sunday. She was long the oldest living member of St. Paul's Church and she celebrated by attending services and her friends, who little dreamed they should never see her there again. Until her last long sickness she was a constant attendant whenever health and strength permitted.

In all the relations of life Mrs. Brewster was ever most exemplary, a devoted wife, a tender mother, an ever loyal and loving friend. Her sons and daughters grew up around her to call her blessed, but of her five children only two remained to her at the close of her life. Never was given to a mother more tender filial devotion and care than was hers till "she fell asleep." She kept to the end her powers and faculties with a marvelous memory. Full of days and ripe for the heavenly garner, at the residence of her son, Henry D. Brewster on March 1, she passed to the happy summerland above.

Massasoit's Town.

Sowams in Pokanoket.

Miss Virginia Baker of Warren, R. I., has produced a readable and valuable monograph on the relations of the Wampanoags to the white settlers, and more especially with regard to the principal village of the Wampanoags sachem Massasoit, known as Sowams in Pokanoket. This village Miss Baker believes to have been located on the present site of the town of Warren, and she adduces considerable evidence to support her contention.

From a literary point of view the little book is very readable. The author has a pleasing style and she recounts the legends and traditions of the Wampanoags in a manner to command the attention of the reader.

(Massasoit's Town: Sowams in Pokanoket—Its History, Legends and Traditions, by Miss Virginia Baker, 8 v. pp. 43, paper. Published by the author. Price \$1.00.

Weather Bulletin.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent April 8 to 12, warm wave 7 to 11, cool wave 10 to 14. Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about April 18, cross west of Rockies by close of 17, great central valleys 18 to 20, western states 21. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about April 18, great central valleys 18, eastern states 20. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about April 19, great central valleys 21, eastern states 23.

This disturbance will be at its greatest intensity on our north Pacific coast and further west April 15 to 17. At the same time the cool wave preceding it will be at its greatest intensity in the upper Missouri valleys and the preceding storm wave will also be at its greatest intensity, not far away, off our north Atlantic coast.

From April 12 to 17 will be a period of great intensity of the storms on all parts of the earth where the storm waves are passing at that time. Planetary electric influences do not affect the whole earth at the same time but they do affect all storms wherever those storms may be when the apex of planetary disturbances is reached.

This storm wave due to cross the continent April 17 to 21 will bring weather in kind approaching the summer season and many will be deceived by it. Following this approach will come a week or more of such weather as comes with very early opening up of spring in the northern countries but it will be followed by a decided cold wave in northern districts and very cool south.

This warning may save much trouble to those who put out tender plants as early as the weather will permit. I will give a more detailed account of that late cold wave in next bulletin.

We are now—April 2—approaching a long cold period that will be bad for many kinds of vegetation. While temperature will go up and down as usual there will be too much of the down for the crops from April 4 to 16 and that, in northern sections, will make backward crop weather.

The cool wave following the disturbance described in this bulletin will not go to low temperatures, and another warm wave, and a severe storm wave, will quickly follow.

Change in Fall River Line Service.

Commencing Monday, April 14th, the leaving time of Fall River Line Steamers from New York will be 5.30 instead of 5.00 P. M. as at present.

Sunday trips via this Line will be resumed commencing May 1st. The leaving time of Steamers from New York, and of trains from Boston connecting with Steamers at Fall River returning will be the same as on weekdays.

The first class battleship Rhode Island will be launched at the Fore River ship yard at Quincy, Mass., on April 30.

Mr. Anthony Stewart is recovering from his recent severe illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Wood have returned from Florida.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Stevens are in New York on a visit.

Washington Matters.

Many Difficult Problems have Continued Congress—A New Treaty to be Negotiated with Congress—Cabinet of the Civil Service—Status.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31, 1904. Congress, as well as the Executive, has had many difficult and perplexing questions to contend with, and it has required much tact, wisdom and patience to meet them. Many of the problems have been solved; others have been postponed to a more convenient season; while a few remain to vex political parties. On the whole legislation has proceeded with commendable rapidity, and with caution. It is extremely difficult to introduce new measures and transform them into laws, or to induce in any experimental legislation, in the face of a presidential campaign. If many good measures fall the public will understand that it is not that they are of themselves bad, but because Congress hesitates to expend large sums when it is necessary to practice economy to retain the confidence of the people. The post office bill made slow progress through the House, and was finally scrutinized, a result to be expected since so many Congressmen still feel sore over the Heflow report. Publishers of papers are anxious that rural delivery carriers may be allowed to distribute the fruit of the press. By the close vote of 88 to 80, out of a total membership of 490, the House agreed to give the Southern railroad a subsidy of \$142,725 to carry fast mails from Washington to New Orleans via Atlanta. Chicago is to be allowed \$100,000 for mail service to its underground tunnel system. A general investigation of the postoffice has again been voted down in the House, but in the Senate the Democrats have given notice that they propose to assume an aggressive attitude in favor of an investigation. The proposition to give a steamship company \$45,000 a year to carry the mail to the island of Hawaii, "a pinhead in the Pacific," has been rejected. At the close of yesterday's debate, the postoffice appropriation bill passed the House to the great relief of Republicans.

The great Chinese question will soon occupy public attention. The exclusion treaty with China expires by limitation on the 27th of December. As China has formally denounced the treaty a new one will have to be formulated which will be acceptable to both countries. It is claimed that many great employers of labor are in favor of admitting the Chinese, and that a new exclusion treaty has no chance of being ratified. It is already proposed to import some 40,000 Chinese into the canal zone of Panama to dig the big ditch, which can hardly be constructed without their aid. We spend millions in millions for the conversion of the Chinese. What justification to say they may be good enough for heaven but not good enough for the United States.

There is still much controversy and indecision in the House over the proposed impeachment and trial of Judge Swayne of Florida. It is feared that if a trial is begun it may continue for a long while and postpone the adjournment of Congress. And there is doubt about the verdict. Since the charges against the Judge have been given to the House by the committee he should either be vindicated, or found guilty. It would be ungracious and inequitable to legislate him out of office without an investigation. The Judge has filed a brief in which he denies the charges.

The civil service comes in for its share of criticism every little while. Admiral Walker says he is a believer in it if it does not apply to him and the work he has to do in Panama. Senator Spooner speaks of the "slow and uncertain process of civil service examinations." Senator Platt, of Connecticut, thinks men who are to teach the Indians do not need a civil service examination. Senator Hoar says the whole object of the civil service commission is to make a more equitable distribution of patronage among the different states. The immense clerical force has been greatly improved by it, but it is in process of improvement. Let us have patience and watch.

After considerable hesitation it has been decided that the canal commission will have headquarters at Panama instead of Washington. This is in accordance with the President's desire, who does not wish to have the commission a thousand miles away from its work. Admiral Walker and General Davis will give their entire attention to the business. The commission is to be attached as a new bureau to the war department, and it is proposed, on account of the unhealthfulness of the climate, to rotate all white employees, giving them ten months on the isthmus and then three months in States.

The department of commerce and labor, through the bureau of corporations, has begun an investigation of the beef trust. It will try to discover the cause of the difference in prices between beef on the hoof and dressed beef on the hoof. There is a wide margin of profit for somebody. Either the cattle raiser gets too little or the consumer pays too much. Publicity as regards the facts ascertained will be avoided at present, and it will remain for the President to publish them. The government is also considering eight cases for violations of the anti-trust and interstate commerce law.

None of the good road bills proposed are likely to pass at this session of Congress, although they have very strong backing. The sum of \$24,000,000 was asked for to be divided among the states according to population. It is pointed out that during the past fourteen years there has been a balance of trade in favor of farm products of \$4,806,000,000. As it costs more for the farmers to haul their products over dirt roads than it does for the railroads to carry the produce to market, it would seem as if the farmers, who are anxious for good roads, should receive some consideration.

Judge Everett J. Couger, of Montana, being disabled by a stroke of paralysis, has applied for a pension of \$100 per month. At the time of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, in Washington, Couger was Lieutenant Colonel of the 1st District of Columbia Cavalry. He had command of the department which started in pursuit of Wilkes Booth, and tracked him to the Garrett farm. Booth would have been taken alive by Couger but for the fact that he was shot by Boston Corbett. Before the event Couger had served in the War in West Virginia, where he received a wound which injured his spinal column, causing a partial paralysis of the limbs. Your correspondent knew him intimately then while he was under treatment at a military hospital. He recovered and immediately rejoined his command in Washington, and was technically the capturer of Booth. He received a portion of the large reward offered by President Johnson.

Portland.

Mr. Mearns will succeed Mr. Frank Howell as assistant superintendent on the Island road.

A Washington special says a proposition is being considered which looks to the payment of the Panama canal purchase money to the French courts, thus avoiding the delay consequent upon protracted litigation among the canal company stockholders.

TUCK FOR LITTLE.

Might be said of the special tours which the Royal Blue Line have planned and which give opportunity to visit Washington by way of New York and Philadelphia, and for the small expense of \$25.00 from Boston which covers all cost of a week's journey.

The tours have been arranged for April 13th and 23rd, and May 9th, and they are personally conducted which makes traveling delightful, and without care or worry over car and hotel accommodations, etc.; for ladies they are particularly well planned, relieving them of entire responsibility; the May tour will be \$2.00 higher.

Literatures and Guide to Washington on application to J. P. Taggart, N. E. P. A., 390 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

"How much did Boston?" asked the would-be tourist girl.

"Well," replied her escort, "that depends on what you like."

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

APRIL 1904.

Standard Time.

2nd Moon 1st Moon 2nd Moon 3rd Moon 4th Moon 5th Moon 6th Moon 7th Moon 8th Moon 9th Moon 10th Moon 11th Moon 12th Moon 13th Moon 14th Moon 15th Moon 16th Moon 17th Moon 18th Moon 19th Moon 20th Moon 21st Moon 22nd Moon 23rd Moon 24th Moon 25th Moon 26th Moon 27th Moon 28th Moon 29th Moon 30th Moon 31st Moon

Laxative Bromo Quinine.

Cures a Cold in One Day, Crip in 2 Days.

E. W. Brown on every

THE EXCELSIOR BURGLAR ALARM.

A marvel of cheapness, safety and convenience. No wires or batteries to derive the beauty of the house. Can be applied instantaneously without nails or screws. Cannot be tampered with by burglars without alarming all within hearing.

It is indispensable to the traveling man, office, store or farm buildings, as well as the home.

Call at 10 Broadway and see one in use.

SIMEON HAZARD,

AGENT FOR NEWPORT COUNTY.

Two or three reliable salesmen wanted.

A. O'D. TAYLOR,

132 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.

Telephone No. 333. Office hours 9 till 6.

Farms for Sale in Middletown.

(Call or write for further particulars.)

A. West Hill Road, 30 acres, house, barn, and outhouse, \$12,000.

B. Wapping Road, 26 acres, house and barn, 6,000.

C. Oldenham Hill, 3 1/2 acres, cottage and barn, 4,500.

D. Greene Lake, 5 acres, superior house and barn, suitable for summer occupancy, 4,500.

Marriages.

In Fall River, 16th ult., Edward J. Richards to Miss Sarah C. Rice, both of this city.

Deaths.

In this city, 26th ult., at the residence of her sister, Mrs. John D. Brown, 73 years.

In this city, 26th ult., C. Louis Lawton, aged 73 years.

In this city, 26th ult., Francis Oakley, aged 53 years.

In Jamestown, 26th ult., Isabelle, wife of John B. King, 10 years.

In Providence, 26th ult., John Brattall Ames, aged 61 years.

At West Hill, 26th ult., Henry Francis, aged 77 years.

At George B. Horton, aged 56 years, 26th ult., widow of Benjamin F. Aldrich, aged 71 years.

26th ult., Captain Philip Carr, aged 81 years.

WANTED.

FARM PROPERTY

in Middletown and Portsmouth.

HAVE SEVERAL APPLICATIONS.

Send full particulars, price, etc., to

C. H. Wrightington,

94 BROADWAY, Newport, R. I.

CARTER'S

LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

SICK

HEAD

ACHE

Rich Remedies and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Headaches, Dropsies, Stomach and Bowel Disorders, etc. It is the only medicine that has been shown in curing

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only

ache they will be almost precious to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but for safety these remedies do not act on the bowels in so many ways that they will not be with to do without them. But after all, each

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The Hearst Incident.

William Randolph Hearst, Democratic candidate for the presidency of the United States, endures a hypothesis by which the Democratic movement is supposed to defend his personal interest, or rather to attack the interests of those who have attacked him.

Mr. Hearst has an old-fashioned look on his head, but he is a fighter from the back up, and there is to be Democratic muscle in the air and plenty of it.

The present serious problem confronting the national Democracy is not how to compass the convention nomination of Mr. Cleveland or Judge Parker, or some other eminent and worthy man; but how to prevent Mr. Hearst's nomination by himself.

This Hearst movement for the presidency, representing in aggression and strength daily, is unparalleled in its novelty as a phase of practical politics. The question which the nation incident is to solve is, whether the presidency of the United States is or can be made a thing of barrier and scale.

Hearst's fitness or unfitness for the presidential office is immaterial to the real issue which, in the very process of being determined favorably to Mr. Hearst, would signal the doom of republican government, says an Exchange.

The resounding feature in the present grotesque situation and one reflecting credit upon the reputable Democracy is that the Hearst strength, as definitely developed to this time, is chiefly in known Republican States which are certain to have no Democratic votes in the Electoral College.

The Worm Turns.

Without malice, without regret for the past and without purpose to further the ambitious of any man or group of men, the Atlanta Constitution in double-column, double-lined editorial written approval of the sentimentally expressed by Representative Patterson of Tennessee on the floor of the lower house of Congress to the effect that the time has come for the South to break the yoke of bondage to the Democratic party and insist upon the nomination of a Southerner for the presidency.

After reviewing the situation as it exists to-day and calling attention to the hearty and unselfish and substantial aid given the party's national candidates since the Civil War, the Constitution declares:

"The situation of the Northern Democracy on the eve of a national campaign as regards men of presidential stature and harmony, invites Southern self-assertion as never before. The South will not demand it this year, but let the whole reunited country be put on notice that the forty years' embargo is ended with the idea of next November, and that thereafter no point of 'availability' is to be raised against the strongest men of the nation simply because they happen to hail from the Southern States.

"Thus the Constitution gives warning that 'the Southern Democracy is hereafter done with political self-abandonment and will stand on equal ground with other sections of a common country in the matter of presidential 'availability.' Henceforth, in considering men, North or South, the question is to be 'their intrinsic merit, without historical or geographical prejudices.'"

Arthur Sweeney, aged 32, a well-to-do farmer of Sheffield, Mass., while working in a field fell from a load of hay and broke his neck.

Richard M. Scammon has been appointed state bank commissioner of New Hampshire, vice John Hatch; deceased.

JAPS PUSHING ON TO BE WOUND UP

Continues Skirmishing on the March Toward the Yalu

THEY HOLD ADVANTAGE

Russian Retreat From Chung-Ju Was Made in a Hurry—Marital Law at New Chwang Helps Japan—Commander at Port Arthur Applies Severe Rules

London, April 1.—The correspondent of The Daily Telegraph at Seoul reports that there is continuous skirmishing between Ping Yang and Wiju and that many Japanese have been killed. The correspondent adds that a Korean spy at Ping Yang has been shot by the Japanese.

Evidence accumulates that the Russian retreat from Chung Ju after the fight with the Japanese was not made with the "deliberation of a parade," but was rather hurried and long continued. The Japanese pursued the Russians to Kwakwan, 13 miles beyond Chung Ju, but the Russian commander did not halt until he placed 10 miles more between his force and that of his pursuers.

The only incident within the last 48 hours that has any real bearing on the general situation is Russia's formal announcement that she includes New Chwang in the theatre of war. This will help Japan as much as it does Russia, for undoubtedly Japan now will consider that the entire limits of Manchuria are open to the operations of war. No effective protest now can be made by Russia should Japan land her forces anywhere on the Liao Tung gulf from Chin Wang Tao on the west, to Kin Chow and Yin Kow on the north.

The proclamation of Lieutenant General Stoessel, commanding at Port Arthur, declaring that all the territory lying between and including Port Arthur and Tachou in a state of siege, forbids all unauthorized persons to approach the fortifications and batteries and announces that the sentries have been ordered to shoot anyone who fails to obey the order.

Russians Sunk Coasting Steamer
Tokio, April 1.—The action of Russian warships in sinking the Japanese coasting steamer Hanyei Maru is deeply resented by the Japanese. The Hanyei Maru was an old steamer of 54 tons and had been chartered by some correspondent of a Japanese newspaper. After transferring 10 Japanese and seven Chinese from the Hanyei Maru the fire of two vessels was directed upon the steamer and one of the Russian torpedo boat destroyers sent several shells through her hull. When she appeared to be sinking the Russian ships started at full speed in the direction of Port Arthur.

Substantial American Sympathy
Tokio, April 1.—At a meeting of Americans and Japanese held in this city in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the signing of the Perry treaty between Japan and the United States, an American war charity, called the Perry memorial relief fund, was organized. The sum of \$37,500 was subscribed at once and it was decided to organize committees in all of the larger cities of the United States. The fund will be disbursed under the direction of the Emperor of Japan, particularly for the purpose of aiding the destitute families of soldiers and sailors.

Rigid Censorship
London, March 31.—The Daily Telegraph says the Japanese authorities have refused correspondence the use of the field telegraph lines and that all dispatches must be sent to Tokyo by mail. The paper further says that there is no sign that any foreigners will be permitted to go to the front, though the native newspaper men will be allowed to do so.

To Depart From New Chwang
New Chwang, March 31.—The United States gunboat Helena has received orders to proceed to Shanghai. She will take away all Americans who desire to leave New Chwang.

Would Leave Convent to Wed
Dubuque, Ia., March 28.—After spending seven years in the cloister, Sister Annette has made application to Archbishop Keen for a dispensation freeing her from her vows in order that she may wed one of her music pupils, Harold Stevenson.

Dowie's Jaw Again Working
Adelaide, Australia, March 28.—In consequence of a speech insulting King Edward, the government has refused the use of public buildings to John A. Dowie. The mayor of Adelaide wrote to Dowie telling him he was a disgrace to his nationality.

Miners and Operators Agree
Pittsburg, March 31.—The conference between the coal operators and miners to settle upon local conditions under the basic scale adopted at Indianapolis ended in an amicable agreement, and the men will continue at work.

Pledge of \$40,000 Made Good
St. Louis, March 30.—It is announced by the committee in charge of arrangements for the national Democratic convention that the \$40,000 pledged to the national committee has been subscribed by business men.

Mail Ordered Held Up
Boston, March 30.—As the result of evidence forwarded to Washington by Postoffice Inspector Snow, Postmaster Hibbard has been directed to intercept all mail arriving here for the Preferred Mercantile company of Boston. The company is charged with using the United States mails for fraudulent purposes.

BRYAN LOSES HIS CASE

"Sealed Letter" Held to Be Not a Part of the Bennett Will

WAY NOW CLEAR

Canal Property Will Be Transferred to United States

OBJECTIONS OF COLOMBIA

Consideration Refused by Paris Court, Which Also Condemns Plaintiff to Pay Cost of Suit—No Delay at Washington

New York, April 1.—William N. Crownwell, counsel for the new Panama Canal company, who is now in Paris, has made through his firm, Sullivan & Crownwell, the following statement:

"The civil tribunal of the Seine, five judges sitting, pronounced decision in the suits brought by the republic of Colombia and Napoleon B. Wyse to enjoin the transfer for the canal company's property to the United States in accordance with the contract. The court, by unanimous decision, dismissed both suits and denied the injunction. It also refused to admit M. Saunier, to the board of directors of the company as a representative of Colombia and refused damages against the company upon the ground that the company's action had been proper.

"The decision expressly holds that Colombia has lost sovereignty over the isthmus and that the republic of Panama has acquired sovereignty, and has recognized and assumed the concessions of the canal company, both by its special instrument addressed to me on Nov. 27 last, which the decision quotes in full, and by the assumption and adoption of this instrument by the constitutional convention.

"As to the suit by Wyse, the court holds that as a bondholder he has already been represented by the majority and is bound by the previous decrees. As the original concessionaire he has no standing and his suit is wholly dismissed.

"The decision is a most complete, unequivocal, and absolute determination in favor of the company, without any doubt or reservation, and is a complete justification of the action of the company of my previous predictions."

Paris, April 1.—The first civil tribunal of the Seine decided the case of the republic of Colombia against the Panama Canal company in favor of the defendants. The decision holds that the complaint of Colombia is not receivable and condemns the plaintiffs to pay the costs of the action. This decision has the effect of removing the legal obstacles in the way of the transfer of the canal concession from the company to the United States.

The decision coincides with the specific recital under the French code that none of the claims set up by Colombia are valid; that its request to enjoin pending actions is not warranted; that its plea for costs against the company is not justified, and that the entire costs of the procedure are assessed against the plaintiff.

Washington, April 1.—President Roosevelt and Attorney General Knox had a conference subsequent to the receipt of the information that the government of Colombia had lost its suit in the French courts. At the conclusion of the interview Knox announced that there was no more reason for delay than might be occasioned by the transfer of a title to a 20-foot lot in Washington. He said that the action of the French court had disposed of the last legal obstacle in the way of the transfer of the canal company's property.

The dissolution of the Panama Canal company, so far as the transfer of the property to this country is concerned, probably will take place the latter part of April.

The payment of the \$40,000,000 to the company will be made about that time. It is not likely that the payment of the \$10,000,000 to the republic of Panama will be made prior to that to the canal company. It is the view of the president and the attorney general that the two payments should be practically concurrent. This is their interpretation of the legislation bearing upon the matter and of the treaty ratified with the government of Panama.

Negro Presidential Convention
East St. Louis, March 31.—W. T. Scott, a negro, announces that preparations have been completed for a national convention for the nomination of a negro candidate for president. The convention will be held in St. Louis July 6, the date set for the national Democratic convention.

Eastman Files a Demurrer
Concord, N. H., March 31.—Counsel for Albert H. Eastman of Berlin have filed a demurrer to the indictment recently found by the grand jury of the United States district court in which Eastman is charged with the misapplication of the funds of the Berlin National bank.

Costly Car Barn Fire
Newburyport, Mass., March 28.—The car barn of the Citizens' Street Railway company, together with 25 cars and three snowplows, was destroyed by fire last night, with a loss of \$75,000. The fire started in a car and it is thought to have been due to poor insulation.

Brush Fire Fatality
Attleboro, Mass., March 31.—Miss Carrie E. Gamage was tending a brush fire when her clothing became ignited and she was burned to death. She was 46 years old.

Error Cost Engineer's Life
Hawleyville, Conn., March 28.—Holla Finkle of Pittsfield, Mass., was run over by his own engine here and almost instantly killed. He had dismounted to repair a broken air pipe between the engine and first car of the train. The fireman, thinking that the engineer had entered the station, backed up the train. Finkle was terribly crushed.

Old Colony Street Railway Co

Electric Lighting. Electric Power.

Residences and Stores Furnished with Electricity at lowest rates.

Electric Supplies. Fixtures and Shades.

419 to 455 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

PURE CALIFORNIA HONEY, Hecker's Buckwheat, AUNT JEMIMA'S PANCAKE FLOUR, Karo Corn Syrup.

If you are satisfied with the Coffee you are using don't try our LAKE'S CORNER BRAND.

S. S. THOMPSON, 174 to 176 BROADWAY.

SCHREIER'S MILLINERY.

Everything Desirable in the line found here in Ready to Wear Dress Hats. AND Largest Stock, Greatest Variety, Popular Prices. SCHREIERS, LEADERS IN MILLINERY.



Special Announcement.

We beg to announce that through an arrangement with the wholesale houses, we are in a position to give our customers better value for their money than ever before. Purchasers will do well to call and secure our large stock before purchasing anything in the housefurnishing line. Yours respectfully, W. C. COZZENS & CO., 138 Thames Street.

Discharged a Cargo of Pittston W. A. Stove and Egg. BRIGHT AND CLEAN.

A Splendid Coal for Winter Use.

This Pittston Coal is highly recommended by our customers as giving satisfaction everywhere. Try a ton and be convinced.

The Gardiner B. Reynolds Co.,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE. Telephone No. 222-2 and 222-3.

For Rent.

Good rooms in the MERCURY Building, either furnished or unfurnished. Possession given April 1st. Enquire at the MERCURY OFFICE.

Ham Receives Sentence

Boston, March 20.—Wallace H. Ham, formerly Boston manager of the American Surety company of New York, was sentenced late yesterday to serve not less than 15 nor more than 20 years in the state prison at hard labor. Ham last week pleaded guilty to two indictments charging him with the embezzlement of nearly \$250,000 from the company and from the St. Luke's home for convalescents in Roxbury. The sentence was imposed by Judge Harris of the superior bench.

Grand Array of Warships

Pensacola, Fla., March 31.—With the arrival here of the gunboats Newport and Castine from Colon, the largest fleet of warships ever assembled in times of peace is gathered here. The combined fleet engaged in target practice includes seven battleships, five cruisers, seven gunboats, three monitors, two torpedo boat destroyers and a number of tenders, colliers and supply boats.

Civil vs Marital Law
Grand Junction, Col., April 1.—District Judge Stevens has issued a writ of habeas corpus for President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners, who is being held prisoner by the military at Telluride. The only reason given for the confinement of Moyer is "military necessity." Judge Stevens recently released Moyer on bond, but he was immediately re-arrested by the militia.

LODGE ROOMS

SOCIETY ROOMS

TO LET IN THE

MERCURY BUILDING, 138 and 139 Thames St.

HANDSOME LARGE HALL, well lighted for lodge purposes, with other two or three ante-rooms as may be desired.

CANE SEAT

Chairs Reseated.

JOHN PENGELLAY, 1 N. M. STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.



BOOTS & SHOES

214 Thames Street, NEWPORT, R. I.

NOTICE. I have removed my BOOTS AND SHOES REPAIRING and resoling to 25 Broad Street, S. W. FRASER.

STEAMBOATING IN THE BAY.

Interesting History of the Early Efforts to Operate Steamboat Lines in this Water.
Packets and Early Steamboats—Subsequent Steamboat Lines—Incidents and Recollections—The March of Events.

(From Providence Bulletin, April 25, 1877.)

(CONTINUED.)

MEN OF RENOWN.

The record, however, would be incomplete without some more extended mention of the noted captains of early times. Perhaps the most famous of all was Capt. Elisha S. Barker. He first became prominent as a packet captain on the North River. The future of steam navigation dawned upon him amid with his first glimpse of the Connecticut, and he early identified himself with steamboat interests. He commanded the first steamboat that was on Long Island Sound, and was one of the first to come around Point Judith in a boat propelled by steam. It is said that when he started on his first trip around Point Judith, his friends gathered around him and bade him good bye, expecting to see his face no more. His seeming boldness, however, was only his better judgment. He was, in reality, a singularly cautious man and never took a risk more than was absolutely necessary.

His enterprise was boundless. He got up several steamboat companies, and superintended the building of a large number of boats. The Connecticut, Washington, Ben. Franklin, President and Boston were among the number. In these boats he transported thousands of people, and by no means of steam or accident to machinery even, was any one in his care ever seriously injured. He retired from active service in 1835, and was steamboat inspector in New York for a number of years. The Daily Advertiser says of him: "No man could be named in private walks of life who is so well known and respected for his skill, judgment and the amiability of his disposition." Captain Barker died in New York in 1847.

His son, Captain Robert S. Barker, lacked the extraordinary force of character which his father possessed, but was a capable officer and a fine man. He commanded boats on the Sound for a good many years and enjoyed a large measure of confidence and esteem.

Captain William Comstock was a noted packetman before he began steamboating. He took command of the Fulton in 1823, and was connected with the Providence and New York line of boats for a good many years. He commanded quite a number of boats and built the Massachusetts. After the transportation company was formed, he became their agent in New York. At length he resigned and came to Providence, where he was president of the Commercial Bank and of the Merchants Insurance Co. for quite a number of years. His death occurred about two years ago.

THE FAMOUS CAPTAIN "JOE."
Joseph J. Comstock, a nephew of "Captain Bill," was another noted captain. He was one of the boldest as well as one of the most skillful navigators that ever ran on the Sound. It took a very ugly night to make Captain Joe want to stay in port. He took the Baltic to Havre when a steamship was a rare thing in that harbor. When the pilot came off to meet the Baltic, it was discovered that Captain Joe knew not a word of French, while the pilot spoke no English. Captain Joe remembered seeing a French dictionary in the cabin. He got it and his eye fell on a single word, vite, "That's it," he shouted, and, turning to the pilot, he pointed to the word and thundered, "vite!" The pilot understood, and the Baltic dashed into the harbor so furiously, as to "almost knock over the town," as Captain Comstock afterward observed.

Captain Seth Thayer was exactly the opposite of Captain Comstock. The former never took risks, and was apt to be a little fearful that something would happen. He was, however, an excellent officer and a very fine man. He died suddenly in East Providence a number of years ago.

Captain Charles A. Woolsey was another cautious captain. Once, however, his indignation got the better of his judgment. He was in the Providence, and a perfect hurricane was blowing on the Sound. When they got down to New Haven, Capt. Woolsey made the harbor and lay to until morning. The morning dawned fair as June, and the water was placid as the surface of a pond. There were, however, no signs of the boat of starting up, and the passengers began to get impatient. Capt. Woolsey told them that it was blowing just as hard outside as it was when they came in, but the passengers would not be satisfied. They wanted to get to New York.

At last, Capt. Woolsey said, "Well, we'll go to New York," and they started. It was an awful day, and before the boat was a mile out of the harbor, the passengers were begging the captain to go back. "We'll go to New York if we can get there," said the quiet captain, and three hours were spent in advancing a single mile. At last the gale moderated a little, and about evening the Providence, with one of her wheel-houses nearly torn off, her bow stove in and her banking shattered, landed a very subdued party of passengers at her New York pier.

Capt. Coleman was always a favorite on the line. He was prominently connected with the Rhode Island and Narragansett. In after years he was one of the lessees of the Asor House in New York and subsequently became proprietor of the Coleman House.

COMMANDERS OF THE RICHMOND.

Capt. W. H. Townsend rose to prominence as commander of the Richmond. He was highly esteemed as an officer and as a man. The famous John W. Richmond was built under his direction, and he became her first captain. Of late years Capt. Townsend has been abroad, but he is now living in this city at the residence of his son, Wm. C. Townsend.

Another well-known commander of the Richmond, Capt. Thomas A. Richardson, is also living in this city. He got into steamboating almost by accident. He had interest in the noted Kingston when she was running to Newport. The captain left and Mr. Richardson was urged to take the place. "The pilot would attend to running the boat," the stockholders said, "but there must be a captain for the name of it." So Mr. Richardson went on board. In a few months, he knew all there was to be known about the Newport route, and not very long afterward he was in command of the Richmond. The Boston Herald of March 2, 1840, after speaking of the popularity which the Richmond had attained under the management of Capt. Townsend, said: "The Richmond runs under peculiar circumstances. She must be commanded by no ordinary man. He must possess moral courage, will and determination. Such a man is Capt. Richardson. We speak from experience. We have seen

him at the wheel in time of imminent danger and deadly peril, and have listened with fear and inspiration to his orders until the very condensation with which they were given resounded and made us ourselves again.

But why multiply instances? There are none to mention, and it is enough to mention Capt. A. Townsend, Capt. B. W. Comstock, and Capt. A. Poulmon, Coggeshall, Potter, Childs, Gorton, Woolsey, Vanderbilt, Dunham, Hall and Rollins. There is one other steamboat officer, not a captain, although no one ever gives him any other title, but one so widely and well known that he cannot be omitted. We refer to Mr. Thomas C. Gladding, clerk of the Providence and other railroad line boats. He has received a great many pleasant notices, so many, indeed, that it is only necessary to say that they have all been well deserved.

THE COMMERCIAL LINE.

In 1851, steamboating between Providence and New York took a fresh start. During that year William P. Williams and Benjamin Buffum organized the Commercial Steamboat Company. The capital stock was \$75,000, and Messrs. Williams and Buffum held the controlling interest. The former was president, and the latter agent and manager. They had three propellers; the Pelican of 250 tons, the Osceola of 177 tons, and the Petrel of 207 tons. The boats were nearly new and were commanded respectively by Capt. Jedediah Williams, Capt. William M. Jones and Capt. George Rogers. The boats landed at the wharf at the foot of South Main street, and were announced to leave Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Advertisements of the new line were circulated and the boats waited for business. None came. Merchants had got out of the way of shipping goods via Fox Point, and there seemed to be no disposition to begin again. The new line had fixed its rates a little below those of the Stonington line, but that seemed to be no inducement.

The first boat went and came almost empty, and likewise the second and the third. It became a matter of jest to ask how the line was getting along. If Mr. Buffum was discouraged, he never showed it. "O, business will come by and by," he said. It did. The boats began to fill with freight, and the wharf no longer looked deserted and drear. The prospects became so encouraging that the next year, 1852, the company authorized the building of the Peytona.

Business continued to be prosperous, and the next year the Osprey was built. She cost about \$30,000, and therefore added about that sum to the capital stock. It was suggested that the capital stock be increased from \$75,000 to \$100,000, and Mr. Buffum was authorized to dispose of the additional \$25,000 of stock. He did so with great promptness, and before the Norwich folks were aware of the danger, the controlling interest had passed from their hands. By and by the president of the company, one of the Norwich party, directed Mr. Buffum to call a stockholders' meeting on a given day. The meeting was called, but a day before it was to be held the president sent word to have it postponed, as he could not be present. It was not postponed. On the contrary, it was held, and sufficient stock being represented, a new directory was chosen, and the Norwich folks were left out in the cold. The next day the ex-president appeared, and great was his consternation and wrath when he learned the state of affairs.

THE GAME WHICH ENSUED.

The New York and Stonington lines promptly combined to kill off the Commercial line. Then ensued, such a war of competition as has not often risen. Rates dropped down until the Commercial line was carrying freight from Boston to New York for two cents a foot, the regular price being seven or eight cents. Cabins were built on the boats and passengers were conveyed from Providence to New York for fifty cents a piece. At these rates the Commercial Company managed to make money, but they kept very still about it. The Norwich line began to think it would be well to dispose of their Commercial stock before it was absolutely worthless and they sold out at low figure. Very soon afterwards, the Commercial Company declared a dividend of twenty-five per cent. This was naturally gall and wormwood to the opposition, but Daniel Drew said that the attempt to run off the Commercial line had better be given up. He sent word to Mr. Buffum to take off his passenger cabins and there would be no further competition of freight. This was done, and peace reigned.

Meantime the Commercial wharf had grown to be a very busy place. Mr. Buffum was everywhere at once, and infused his energy into every department of the work.

The Westerchester was bought soon afterward, and in 1855 the Commercial Company started a daily line to New York. In the fall of 1855 they began the Curlew. She was finished the next year, and was used in breaking the ice in the winter of 1856-7. That was a tremendous winter. The Sound was completely frozen up. Teams crossed at Throg's Point, and Narragansett Bay was frozen from one end to the other. There was great difficulty even in getting into Bristol.

The ice blockade lasted so long that cotton began to be scarce in Providence. There was plenty at Newport, and the Commercial Steamboat Company resolved to break through the ice and get that cotton. The Curlew was very strong and was selected for the task. Captain Williams took charge of the expedition and succeeded in reaching Newport. The method was to run the bow of the boat upon the ice until the weight of the vessel caused the ice to break through. The cotton was towed up, and the company got a dollar a bale for getting it. As late as the middle of March the ice was fourteen inches thick on Pawtucket bar.

Sometime in mid-winter Mr. Buffum determined to open communication with New York. He took a couple of boats and started, sailing a path down Hart Island and lay there for three weeks. Then they started again, and eventually reached New York. They were the first boats through Hell Gate that year and were the first that had arrived in New York from the East for five weeks.

During the next five years, the Albatross, Penguin, Falcon, Eagle, Seagull and Kingfisher were added to the line. About 1858 the rush of business was tremendous. Two or three boats a day took to be the regular thing. Gangs of stevedores were always on duty. Boats frequently arrived after dark and were unloaded, loaded up again, and dispatched for New York before daylight. Under such a condition of things, the Commercial line made money. The stockholders were never assessed, the stock sold at 200, and 25 per cent. dividends were declared.

Mr. Buffum continued to be the manager of the line. He had, however,

some very valuable assistants, among them Capt. "Jed" Williams, who attended to the building of all the boats. Some of the captains of the present time began with the old Commercial line. Capt. Jones and Capt. Most, of the Stonington line, and Capt. Young and Capt. Waldron, of the Providence line, are among the number. The line had no very serious accidents, and it pursued its regular course until the breaking out of the war. In 1861 the Penguin and Albatross were sold to the government. The other boats continued the business of the company.

The Panama Scandal.

The Isthmus of Panama is a narrow strip of land, scarcely twenty miles wide at its narrowest point, but the canal owing to the character of the land, would have a total length of about forty miles. To cut a ship-canal of this length, the early French company estimated, would cost \$43,000,000 francs, which later was reduced by De Lesseps to \$60,000,000 francs, or about \$12,000,000 of our money. This huge cost did not deter the people of France from buying the bonds and stocks of the Panama Canal Company, and the money raised. The genius of the company was the man who had constructed the Suez Canal, and his presence at the head of the undertaking was sufficient to give faith and confidence to all. De Lesseps himself was so confident of his success that he extended invitations to prominent men all over the world to attend the opening of the canal in 1888. The first shipment of machinery and workmen arrived in Colon on February 21, 1881, and almost immediately began one of the most dramatic stories of modern times. Fraud, incompetence, mismanagement and lack of knowledge of the grave conditions that confronted the contractors on the isthmus combined to delay the work, and in time to wreck the company. The inside history of the story may never be made perfectly plain to the world. Millions of dollars' worth of machinery that was never used was shipped to the isthmus, and even to-day much of it is rotting and rusting in the tropical climate. The whole length of the proposed canal is marked by these monuments to man's mismanagement and greed. Extensive camps and hospitals were built on the route of the canal, and thousands of workmen were sent down, only to die in the fever-ridden climate or to return home disabled. From George Ethelbert Walsh's "Cutting a Hemisphere in Two," in St. Nicholas.

Walking Through Corea.

Corean companies ply between the harbor (landing place) and the shipping in the harbor, and for ten Japanese cents, eighty brass cash, or a package of cigarettes, one is rowed across the bay—a bay fairly alive with beautiful medusae which speedily expand and contract as they drift by with the tide. As Coreans cannot sit on their heels comfortably in a moving sampan, they stand, and in the absence of regular seats the passenger goes shoreward like a Colossus of Rhodes, trimming the craft by placing a foot on each side of the centre line and arching through the air with its awaying.

The only brisk thing in Chemulpho is the tide, which rises thirty-six feet and drops away from the shore in a manner startling to behold. As it swirls and rushes seaward acres of glimmering mud begin to show in the harbor, and ere long hundreds of junks are resting like flat casewarriors on the bottom of the bay. Scores of clam diggers swarm over the slimy flats, and Corean boys wade and seize the shallow reaches of water left glistening in the sun. Across the flats the Hau river winds like a muddy ribbon, and all the larger boats string along its channel—a channel too narrow to admit of a thousand-ton ship turning in its width.

Taken together there is scarcely a half mile of decent street in Chemulpho. The rice-paddy paths of China are sand-papered boulevards compared to the mistimed country roads of Corea, and this truth is thrust home to the walking tourist ere he is a mile from the town limits of Chemulpho.—Outing.

The Spanking Tree.

Old writers, in mentioning birch trees, seldom failed to say solemnly that they were useful to grow branches with which to give boys thrashings. Turner regarded the supply of "flexible, pendant branches" for purposes of punishment as the chief merit of the tree. Cole also based his estimate of the birch chiefly on its use in the supply of rods as instruments of punishment, for he writes: "The civil uses whereunto the birch serveth are many; as, for the punishment of children, both at home and at school; for it hath an admirable influence upon them to quiet them when they are out of order, and, therefore, some call it makepiece." In ancient Rome the fates of the lie-tor, with which they cleared the way for the magistrates, were formed with rods of birch, and their influence was usually sufficient to insure a rapid disposition of men assembled where they would impede the passage of administrators of the law. From that time to within a comparatively recent period the birchen rod was regarded as one of the most important deterrents of juvenile depravity.

Seedless Apple at Last.

After experimenting for seven years John E. Spencer, an old fruitgrower of Grand Junction, Colorado, has succeeded in perfecting a seedless apple. The apple looks like a naval orange. Its inside is entirely solid and there is a depression in the naval end very similar to that of the seedless orange.

Spencer began working for the seedless apple soon after the seedless oranges were put on the market. He is now preparing to graft his seedless buds on every sort of apple tree, and asserts that he will be able to develop seedless apples of every variety. He will not reveal the secret of his budding and grafting.

The tree on which the seedless fruit grows is unusual in that it has no blossoms.

Easily Satisfied.

He—I would be willing to go around the world for your sake.

She—Oh, it isn't necessary to do that. If you'll go half way around and stop I'll be satisfied.—Chicago News.

"What are you doing with my false teeth, Judy?"

"Oh, I was only trying to cut the string of my top, mamma."

As a rule the man who isn't afraid to stand up for his rights imagines that he has a right to anything he wants.

Japan's Naval Cadets.

Japan's system of selecting naval cadets is altogether unlike the American system of appointment by Congressional action. If a Japanese boy wishes to become a naval cadet he must first graduate from the public schools. Then he must pay his own expenses as a naval preparatory school. These expenses are equivalent, in American money, to about six dollars a month. Having graduated from the preparatory school he forthwith enters the naval college, and from that time on his expenses are borne by the government.

Any Japanese boy who has the mental, physical and financial qualifications can thus become a naval cadet.

It was a very proud moment for the writer, you may be sure, when he first donned the uniform of the Kanada School and became one of the four hundred students there. The uniform was plain, consisting of a simple blue jacket with a single row of brass buttons, plain blue trousers, and a naval cap of English pattern.

Our arms were not calculated to strike terror to even the most timid heart, since they were nothing but mock wooden guns. Yet we boys must have fancied that the martial spirit of the old-line samurai dwelt in those harmless make-believe muskets, for it would be difficult indeed to find a fiercer-looking lot of youthful warriors than we were at drill.

What did we study? First of all the Japanese and Chinese languages, delving a little into the classics of both. Then we were obliged to write compositions in Japanese and Chinese, and disliked the tasks just as heartily as American boys do their English and Latin compositions. We were taught English also, and compositions in that language were added to our other tortures. Arithmetic, algebra, a short course in Japanese history, a short course in geography and free-hand drawing, including map-work—surely this was enough for boys of thirteen and fourteen years of age! I feel sure that all my young American readers will agree with me on this point. Elementary military drill and instruction in rowing were elective branches; but there were few boys who did not take them up.

Five days and a half every week were devoted to these studies. The discipline was not unnecessarily strict, and on the whole our life was even jollier than American boarding-school life. We were a fun-loving lot of boys, and many were the pranks we played upon each other. Even our instructors did not always escape. But "hazing," as the term is understood in this country, is unknown to Japanese students. From Teichi Yumagata's "A Japanese Midday" in April St. Nicholas.

The British Loss in the Boer War.

The British war office has just issued a statement of the total losses of the British army during the South African war and their causes. They were: Killed in battle and died of wounds, officers, 719; non-commissioned officers and men, 6,563. Of enteric fever, officers, 183; non-commissioned officers and men, 7,907. Other causes, officers, 225; non-commissioned officers and men, 4,926. Grand total, 1,125 officers and 19,596 non-commissioned officers and men. The statistics do not show the killed separately from those who died of wounds, the compilation of which would have involved considerable labor. The disproportion between the number of the officers and those of other ranks who died from enteric fever as compared with those who died from other causes is remarkable, and is due probably to the stronger constitutions of the officers and their better food.—N. Y. Sun.

Loyal to the Core.

Patrick had worked hard all his days, but his sons had spent his money and when he was too old for active work he was offered the position of crossing tender at a small railroad station near Philadelphia.

He looked dubious as the duties were explained to him and the meaning of the various flags was clearly stated.

"In case of danger, with a train coming of course you wave the red flag," said his friend, proceeding with his explanation. A hard old hand grasped his arm.

"Man, dear I'll never do," said Patrick, shading his head solemnly. "I could never trust myself to remember to wave a red flag when there was a green man handy."

Willing to Overlook It.

"Dear sir," the general manager of the fire insurance company wrote to the local agent, "a few weeks ago your negligence in failing to notify the owners of a large office building that their insurance was about to expire and to solicit them to reinsure lost a customer for us, and we gave you a month's notice to find another situation. Inasmuch, however, as that building was burned down before yesterday we have decided to recall the notice. We will overlook the offence this time—but don't let it happen again."—Chicago Tribune.

Subsequent Repentance.

The man who had his name changed from John Smith to Gadagid Gigadob, in order that it might be as unlike John Smith as possible, sat down years afterward and meditated.

"I see now," he said, "that I overdid it. If I had made it James Walker or Thomas Benson, for instance, it would have been all right. Whenever I register at a hotel the clerks look at the name, grin, and say, 'O, yes, you're the man I that used to be John Smith.' Thereupon he gave himself another kick."—Chicago Tribune.

Reflections of a Bachelor.

The two things for which a boy can never forgive his mother, are castor oil and clean hands.

The man who will admit that his wife's coffee is as good as his mother's has too much sense to be married.

It shocks a woman almost as much to discover that a man has discovered that she snores as it does him to discover it.

What a girl likes about having her fortune told is being able to tell her friends a lot of things the fortune teller didn't tell her.

Strong Attachment.

The polite stranger stepped inside the door. "Do you know, madam," he declared, "I have a sincere attachment for you?"

"Sir, you are an impostor."

"No, madam, I'm the Sheriff."—Cincinnati Tribune.

The Birthday Present.

"One hundred penny apiece. That will be eight and four-pence, please, madam."

"Thank you. Now you will just put them in a Four de Cuba box, because that's the only sort my husband really cares for!"—Punch.

An Honest Girl.

Mrs. Tufty—Did Mrs. Green leave her card?

The New Maid—Yes, ma, she left it, but I had to chase her two blocks to give it back to her.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Howling Success.

"And was the Money—Title wedding a success, judged from the latest standards?"

"Yes, indeed. It took seventy-five policemen to keep the mob from tearing down the exterior decorations as souvenirs."—Chicago Times Star.

When a woman has children of the croupy age, she looks like goose grease from November (Ill) May.

Fall River Line.

FOR NEW YORK, the South and West.

PLYMOUTH AND PILGRIM

In commission. A fine orchestra on each.

LEAVE NEWPORT—Week days only at 8:15 p. m. Returning from New York leave at 10:15 p. m. North River, foot of Warren Street, week days only, at 3:45 p. m. and at Newport 8:45 a. m., leaving there at 9:45 a. m. For tickets and watercourse apply at 773 Thames street, J. J. Greene, Ticket Agent, C. G. GARDNER, Agent, Newport, R. I., O. H. TAYLOR, General Passenger Agent, N. Y.

Providence, Fall River & Newport Steamboat Company.

CHANGE OF TIME On and After October 1.

LEAVE NEWPORT FOR

PROVIDENCE

Week days 8:05 a. m. Leave Providence for Newport, week days, at 1 p. m.

Excursion Tickets, 60 Cents.

PRUDENCE and CONANICUT.

Stop at Conanicut Park Mondays only. Stop at Prudence Park Mondays and Saturdays only.

A. K. TULLINGHAST, President.

Newport & Wickford

RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT CO.

THE WICKFORD ROUTE.

In effect Nov. 1, 1903. Subject to change without notice.

Leave

Newport 10:00 a. m. 11:15 a. m. 1:45 p. m. 7:25 p. m.

Providence 11:50 a. m. 1:30 p. m. 5:00 p. m. 9:00 p. m.

Wickford 1:15 p. m. 4:30 p. m. 11:00 p. m.

New York 4:25 p. m. 6:55 p. m. 11:00 p. m.

Leave

New York 12:02 a. m. 10:00 a. m. 10:02 a. m. 11:02 a. m.

Providence 11:12 a. m. 1:10 p. m. 4:15 p. m.

Newport 7:00 a. m. 1:00 p. m. 6:40 p. m.

A. M. P. M. P. M. P. M.

*Duties except Sundays.

B. Washington Express due Harlem River Station, New York, 1:55 a. m.; Philadelphia, 3:15 a. m.; Baltimore, 3:45 a. m.; Washington, 4:45 a. m.

A through train between Wickford Junction, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Following the 12:00 a. m. train is the through Federal Express (via Harlem River) leaving Washington at 3:55 p. m.; Baltimore 6:35 p. m.; Philadelphia 8:55 p. m.; New York 10:00 p. m.

For Tickets and Drawing room chairs, etc., apply to the General Agent, Commercial Street, A. D. MACHETT, Agent, Newport.

New York, New Haven

& Hartford Railroad.

Time tables showing local and through rates in effect between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

ON and after Jan. 31, 1904, trains will leave

Newport, for Boston, SOUTH STAR, 10:00, week days, 6:45, 8:15, 9:00, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:00, 5:00, 8:15 p. m. Return 8:25, 8:54, 9:54 a. m., 12:54, 2:54, 3:54, 4:54, 6:54, 8:54 p. m.

MIDDLETOWN and PORTSMOUTH, 6:54, 9:00, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:00, 5:00, 9:15 p. m.

HARTFORD and CORRY'S LANE (Hartford), 6:54, 9:00, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:00, 5:00, 9:15 p. m.

SPRINGFIELD, 6:54, 9:00, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:00, 5:00, 9:15 p. m.

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Rebuilding Baltimore.

The work of rebuilding the city of Baltimore may now be said to be in active operation. The Legislature has passed the mayor's bill to create a Board of Public Works, the mayor promptly sent his nomination to the first branch of the City Council, where they were immediately confirmed. The commission consists of Edward H. Brown, chairman, a former member of the City Council and legislator and an active, pushing business man; Charles K. Lord, former president of the Consolidation Coal Company, and familiar with transportation; Beatus Power, president of the Chesapeake Steamship Company, and first-class business man, and John F. Graham, real estate expert.

Exactly thirty-three days after the fire the commission was appointed and confirmed. It promptly declared that it would adopt the plan of the Emergency committee in their entirety for the widening and opening of downtown streets and for the improvement of the water front. The action of the commission did much to allay general complaint of delay, and the newspapers, all of which had been criticizing the mayor, quickly assumed a more optimistic tone and gave every evidence of co-operating with the commission in its work. Topographical surveys have already been made and the work of purchase and condemnation will proceed, the commission promises, with the utmost speed.

Immediately following the organization of the commission the work of removing the vast amount of debris was begun in earnest. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company has run a spur into the centre of the district and an enormous platform has been constructed over which a constant stream of teams pass, dumping thousands of cubic yards hourly of broken brick and stone and plaster. This is immediately loaded on waiting cars and is kept moving. Hundreds of new contractors have been preparing for the rush, and three States have been searched for mules and hundreds of carts have been arriving daily for two weeks, and every one is engaged in hauling the debris to the dump. The prices asked and received by the contractors are a trifle above the usual rates, but with time this will adjust itself.

While there is some little grumbling, it can be stated on the authority of many disinterested experts in city property that the insurance companies are settling their losses with commendable promptness. As evidence of this a most unusual announcement was made by one of the national banks. The bank in question is one of the city's depositors and held \$300,000 of Baltimore's money on which it was paying three per cent interest. The bank notified Comptroller Heffner that the amount would be returned to the city within the next thirty days, and the comptroller said that he expected other similar notifications. The action of the bank is because of the abundance of money now pouring into the strong boxes of the city by reason of the payment of losses.

There are among the most conservative bankers of the city those who doubt the wisdom of returning the city's money. They say that while money is so plentiful just now, as to rather embarrass the banks, when building operations are in full swing capital will find a ready and profitable field.

One of the most annoying features of the settlements by the insurance companies is comprised in the "80 per cent clause." Aimed at this is a bill introduced in the Legislature by Delegate Dawkins, and from present appearances its passage would be a case of "out of the frying pan into the fire." The clause is such that if the 80 per cent clause is abolished it will mean a raising of fire insurance rates. The gist of the bill is contained in this paragraph: "After having placed fire insurance on any dwelling, storehouse, barn or other dwelling, furniture, stocks of goods, farming, utensils, live stock or other property insurable under policies of fire insurance for a stipulated amount, he shall be chargeable for such amount, or non-renewal fire insurance company doing business in this State in case of total loss, to make settlement for any less sum than the amount so stipulated in the policy and upon which premium shall have been paid."

Horace Slingluff, one of the best-known investment experts in Baltimore who looks after the affairs of a large non-resident clientele, and who has placed large amounts of Boston capital in this city, says that Boston money will be largely represented in the rebuilding operations of the city. Several years ago Mr. Slingluff first became known to Boston capitalists through his purchase for a syndicate from that city of the property occupied by the Union Trust, and since that time he has been the agent of several of the capitalists of the Hub.

Boston capitalists were in the city last week, Mr. Slingluff says, looking for a site for the establishment of a big hotel. It may be said by way of explanation that three of the city's largest and most extensively patronized hotels, the Carrollton, Mullins and Ginzorns, besides a score of smaller and less pretentious caravansaries, went up in the flames. The fire swept away every hotel in the business district but one. As a result every hotel in the city is uncomfortably crowded and many strangers are forced to find accommodations in private houses or at cheap hotels in the outskirts of the city.

"These gentlemen from Boston want to invest in a large hotel in Baltimore," said Mr. Slingluff. "They propose to erect a thoroughly modern hotel and one that would be a credit to any city. They have the large idea that most of Boston investors have, and they are familiar with the needs of a city so far as hotel accommodations are concerned. I am pleased to say that although my client's mission leaked out in some way there was not shown a desire to run the prices of the land up. If these gentlemen decide to purchase land and erect a hotel in the downtown district it will mean the investment of two million dollars. No, of course I cannot give you their names, although I hope to make formal announcement of their plans within the next two days."

"I am advised that two gentlemen from Boston will be here next week representing a syndicate that is willing to invest largely in property here and to make extensive improvements, providing they are not asked prohibitive prices."

Few of the banks whose buildings were destroyed by the fire will build skyscrapers, but the money saved, or part of it at least, will be spent in making the structure more ornate than formerly. In the past, Baltimore as a general thing, neither in its business nor residential sections has given any particular attention to the beautiful in architecture. Of course there have been notable exceptions but the rule has been for plainness. The escape

from serious damage of the bank buildings of Alexander Brown & Sons and the Merchants' Trust Company, both of which were one-story buildings of masonry construction, have led to a common belief that the one-story building, or at least a building in which there is but one floor, is the proper home for a banking house. Both the buildings named, while as high as the average four-story building, were in the path of the fiercest flames and yet were scarcely more than scorched. Each of the buildings has walls like a fortress. Near the ground they are about seven feet thick and they taper to four feet.

With every passing day builders are confronted with the fact that building material is steadily increasing in price and that contracts based upon prevailing prices of today may show a great loss on the morrow. Before the fire the Hebrew Friendly Inn and Aged House directors received bids as low as \$25,000 for a structure they intended erecting. The lowest bid one day last week on the same plans was \$40,000 and the contractor refused to give more than twenty-four hours time for the acceptance of the same.

Now that Baltimore is to build a sewerage system, to construct improved streets, to extend the park system and possibly to improve the annex it will ask investors to loan it probably about \$25,000,000. The annual report of the city register, which will shortly be presented to the City Council detailing the state of the city's finances, becomes of general interest. The report is for the year ended Dec. 31, 1903, and will set forth that there is a balance in the city treasury of \$373,099.12 and a funded debt amounting to \$39,964,489.95, an increase of \$114,300 for the year. The increase is explained by the issue of water bonds for \$115,000 and conduit bonds for \$700,000. There is a further increase of the funded debt, authorized but not issued, of \$1,925,000, being 1904, 1905, and 1906 loans. During the year the sinking fund was increased \$685,670.10, making their total value, \$18,527,983.48. Against the funded debt, the city holds productive investments amounting to \$32,145,482.64.

The unproductive assets include 10,000 shares of Valley Railroad of Virginia stock; 825 shares of Baltimore & York Turnpike Company stock; the new court house which cost \$2,750,000; markets, schoolhouses, wharves, City Hall, jail, station houses, etc., valued at \$11,500,000.

Six millions of the new loans are to be used in improving the unproductive property owned by the city on the harbor front and it is declared that the rentals from this source alone will bring the city an annual income of not less than a half-million dollars per year. To meet the interest and principal of the new loans which will be invested in unproductive improvements the tax rate will be increased.—Exchange.

The April Century.

The fiction in the April Century includes Dr. Weir Mitchell's "The Youth of Washington," told as though written by Gen. Washington himself; the sixth part of Mrs. Goodwin's "Four Roads to Paradise," which is to be concluded in May; the fourth part of "The Sea-Wolf," by Jack London; to which the editors have affixed a brief resume of the preceding chapters; and six short stories, including "The Day on the Roof," a humorous story by Ellis Parker Butler, illustrated by John Sloan; "The Last Appeal of Don Felipe Revolutionist," a story of the Philippines, by Oscar King Davis; "An Original Wedding Present," by Mary Stewart Cutting, illustrated by Miss Bredin; "The Oracle of Saint-Ure," a story of France, by Charles A. Prince, illustrated by Yohn; "A Chinese Boy-Girl," a story of San Francisco, by Sui Sin Far, a Chinese-American woman, and "Her Hour," a story by Henry Burnham Boone.

Among the shorter articles in the department is an optimistic editorial article on American cities, entitled "Grounds for Good Hope."

Japanese in Korea Not Polite.

There are some 25,000 Japanese in Korea, and the Japanese settlement is the curse of every treaty port in Korea. It is at once the scene of uproar, riot and confusion. In the comparative nakedness of the women, in the noise and violence of the shop-keepers, in the litter of the streets, there is nothing to suggest the delicate culture of Japan. The modesty, cleanliness and politeness supposedly characteristic of the Japanese are conspicuously absent in their settlements in Korea. Transformation has taken place with transmigration. The merchant has become a roving; the coolie is impudent, violent, and, in general, an outcast more prone to steal than to work. Master and man alike terrorize the Koreans, who go in fear of their lives whenever they have transactions with the Japanese.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Tut, tut.

Mamma—"No session of the cooking school class today?"
Daughter—"No, ma'am; the teacher's sick."

Mamma—"What's the trouble?"
Daughter—"Indigestion."

The Fool and His Money.

Towne—Our friend Lenders must be the proverbial fool.
Brown—Oh, come now; that's rather hard.

Towne—Well, I heard Boroughs remark that he was a "perfect gentleman."—Philadelphia Press.

How He Measured Progress.

"How is your daughter getting on with her piano studies?"
"First rate," answered Mr. Camroz.
"She's getting to be a fine performer. Six months ago she couldn't play anything but tunes; and now I can't stand it to listen to her five minutes."—Washington Star.

The Vital Point.

It makes no odds
How much you know;
The point is, "How
Much of it's so?"

A life insurance company recently got this letter from a bereaved widow: "I take great pleasure in informing you of the death of my husband, who was insured in your company. Please send me the papers quick, so I can prove he died."

Respect for the man who is a better financier than yourself doesn't indicate that you would be willing to let him run your business.

If a man is going to believe in himself he had better not get too well acquainted with himself.

Wilderness Cannibals.

(From Agnes C. Lott's "The Fight of the Fur Companies" in the April Century.)

The purchase of Louisiana by the United States had the same effect at the beginning of the nineteenth century that the opening of new gold fields has today. All the restless spirits of the day—such as have ploughed every westward movement of the race—set their faces toward a region as rich in precious furs as Spanish Eldorado was in gold.

From St. Louis and Detroit and Michilimackinac, which were the outermost frontiers of civilization to those days, went forth an army of ragged trapper-demons—white and half-breed and Indian, French, English, Spanish and American—without leader or commander, to conquer an empire the size of half a dozen European kingdoms. And while the trappers set out to their gigantic task unaware of the value of their work in the progress of the race as a lot of couraging students loose on a lark, master minds were consciously planning for the exploitation of the new territory and the organization of the trapper army, which under disciplined leadership could render splendid service.

In New York John Jacob Astor had already accumulated a fortune as a buyer of furs from American traders and as a seller to Europe. Astor had frequently met the principal fur traders of Canada at Montreal, and knew the enormous profits which these traders were making from their Western trade, that corresponded with the newly acquired territory of the United States. What was to hinder American traders from organizing as powerful a company as these Nor'westers had in Canada, engaging the border of free trappers now scouring westward of the Mississippi, and establishing fur posts to which all trappers would come through the American West as the Nor'westers had through Canada?

For the Nor'westers had schemes of their own. The downfall of France in America in 1763 put an end to the license that had limited the fur trade to favorites of the court. More than two thousand "voyageurs, coureurs des bois, mangeurs de lard" (common rascals) famous hunters, traders and trappers were suddenly thrown on their own resources. The Scotch merchants of Montreal were quick to seize the opportunity. United as the Northwest Fur Company, they engaged the entire retinue of cast-off Frenchmen, woodsmen who knew every path and stream from Labrador to the Rocky Mountains. Within a few years their forts were strung down the St. Lawrence and across Labrador to the Atlantic, up the Ottawa and Great Lakes, across the prairie to the mountains, and down the Athabasca and Mackenzie to the Arctic Ocean. Their headquarters were at Fort William, on the north shore of Lake Superior. Already Sir Alexander Mackenzie, a leading partner, had crossed the mountains to the Pacific; and Nor'west voyageurs yearly reached farther down the valley of the Columbia toward the new territory which Astor designed for his new company's hunting ground.

Rebuffed at Montreal, Astor turned to the other great fur-trading center of America—St. Louis. St. Louis lay at the gateway of the coveted land. Why should St. Louis ally itself with far-away New York for the exploitation of territory in which the Western city felt almost proprietary interest? Astor's overtures were again rejected, and their only effect was to hasten the action of rivals.

Rejection had on Astor's purpose the same effect as a blow—it hardened his determination. If his plans roused jealous resentment among rivals, they surely were not fatuous.

Here, then, were three powers ready to spring at one another's throats for the possession of an unknown land: one, the power of a single master mind, John Jacob Astor, of New York; the second, Nor'westers, whose partners, indomitable and irresistible, pushed into the fur country; the third, St. Louis traders, who were closer to the coveted ground than their rivals by the width of half a continent.

So the race for the fur country began.

Trouble in Texas.

A "lady postmaster" with a brace of large revolvers has caused consternation in a Texas town, says the New York Sun, by requiring all gentlemen who call for mail to doff their hats or dodge her bullets. So insistent is she on politeness that the sheriff has felt called upon to protest to the department at Washington.

"This lady postmaster," he wrote, "has found out somehow—we ain't decided how—that the Mayor and me and some other levelling citizens was some vexed and annoyed with her, and since then the postoffice ain't done any business to speak of. If it was a man dealing out stamps we wouldn't have to bother you; but we ain't making war on women, even on this one which can handle her armament so casual and flippancy."

"This town respectfully protests against the way the lady postmaster is urging her views on politeness; this town respectfully protests that it ain't got time to leave its hat outside the door when getting its mail; this town respectfully protests that its duly elected Mayor is some important in the eyes of the citizens, and there ain't any call for him to act humble when he's getting his mail."

"The Mayor ain't felt right since he skipped out of the postoffice last week some undignified and frisky, owing to the fact that he forgot to take off his hat and bow, and he is going to resign if there ain't something done. We are getting suspicious and fretful in our tempers, and are liable to do some things we might regret. Tell the inspector he had better come to me first. She's heard he's coming, and they ain't no use of his being rash and careless."

The Professor.

The Doctor—"Been indulging in a reverie, have you? Don't you know, my friend, that reverie is the murder of thought."

The Professor—"I'm not guilty, then. I haven't the ghost of an idea."

Overtaxed Memory.

Mrs. Tootle—"I told you, in so many words, that I would not put up with your coming home in this disgraceful condition."

Mr. Tootle—"Tush or trouble, my dear. You told me in so many words that I (he) couldn't remember her."

There are no important manufacturing in South America because coal and iron are nowhere to be found in large or commercial quantities.

Women's Day.

A Surprising Vote.

Many penons were doubtless startled by the news from England that the House of Commons has just voted in favor of granting full Parliamentary suffrage to women by a overwhelming majority—182 to 68. It is not a great surprise, however, to those who have kept track of the steady growth of the equal rights movement in Great Britain.

In 1839, municipal suffrage was granted to the single women and widows of England. It apparently proved satisfactory, for in 1881 the same right was extended to the women of Scotland. In 1893, the women of Ireland, both married and single, were empowered to vote for all officers except members of Parliament.

Each of these successive extensions of the ballot to women was made on more liberal terms than the preceding one, so that at present women actually have more suffrage in Scotland than in England, and more in Ireland than in Scotland.

The growth of the movement in the English colonies has been even more marked. In Australia and New Zealand, women have for many years had municipal vote. In 1883 New Zealand gave them full national suffrage. South Australia extended State suffrage to women in 1895. West Australia in 1900, New South Wales in 1902, and Tasmania in 1903. In 1902, full national suffrage was granted to all women throughout Australia, married or single. Great Britain, therefore, in the action just taken, is only following in the wake of her more progressive colonies.—Ethel C. Avery.

Why Women Should Vote.

BY LADY ISABEL SOMERSET.

I believe that women should vote because she is a different being and always will have a different work to do in life than man. She has a task to accomplish, you trust her with the most sacred work on earth; you ask her first to give the country her children, you ask her to nurture and care for them, you ask her to instill into their minds the holiest aspirations that are to guide their nature in after life, you ask her experience and judgment to look upon the world with its many social evils that her mother's eyes see while yours are blinded, and then you ask her to believe that it is justice that her voice should be silent—her action powerless to guard the interests of her girls whom men must represent.

You ask her to sit through long, weary nights rocking the cradle, but when the child grows up to manhood you say that she has no right to deal with those questions that make for the weal or woe of his future life. You do not deny that women in many cases by their own labor maintain the home, that by the sweat of their brow do they eat bread, that the children who go out in life owe their education, their clothing, the roof over their heads, to the work of their mother's hands; you do not ask the men of the State to represent the women when they have no one to earn a living for the children who are deprived by death of a father, or deserted by a worthless man; but only when you come to the edge of the Rubicon where toll is merged into privilege and penalties into power, do you say to the women: "Stand back; thus far and no farther!"

You will never decide what is woman's ability until you give her due measure of responsibility. The greatest rulers have been women on whom has been thrust the weight and care of guiding the helm of State.

Elizabeth and Victoria, Isabella of Spain, Maria Theresa of Austria, have all been instances of women who are capable of fulfilling the highest duties that devolve on men, and I believe that the men who tremble to-day at the consequences of the emancipation of woman may safely trust her, because in the past they found her worthy of their highest trusts in the interest of family and the home and with those wider interests that equally affect the home, the individual and the nation.

A School in the Woods.

How one young woman is making good citizens of boys who otherwise would have grown up ignorant and shiftless, is described by a writer in the N. Y. Evening Post.

Several years ago Miss Martha Berry took possession of a deserted log cabin in the woods near her home, two miles from Rome, Ga. She wanted a quiet place for a study, and the empty cabin invited a tenant. As the young student sat over her books she could see a group of ragged children playing in the woods near by, and she was touched with the narrow life and the empty future to which fate seemed to have doomed the poor of her neighborhood. Schools there were none for them, and the home life generation after generation continued primitive and unlovely.

One Sunday afternoon the young woman invited half a dozen neglected boys into her cabin, and read stories to them until dusk. The next Sunday the boys came again, bringing others, and the outcome was a Sunday School which flourished through several seasons.

Realizing that the greatest need of her boys was mental development, Miss Berry decided to establish a school in the woods. Using her own money, she built a small house, and in January, 1902, opened her first classes. Five boys came the first day, but this number was greatly increased as soon as the working plan of the school became known. Briefly, the school is industrial, and all the domestic, farm and carpentry work of the institution is done by the students, each of whom must work two hours a day. It is possible for a boy to pay his entire tuition by his labor.

The school grew very rapidly. Many enlargements had to be made in the building, a dormitory for twenty students, a library, study hall, dining room and kitchen, a barn, workshop, laundry, dairy and washhouse have been erected, and in addition, a picturesque log cabin containing eight rooms, where the teachers live. Miss Berry lives at the school and devotes her entire attention to it.

Every dollar that has gone into the school has been given from her private income, or collected from friends. The boys pay \$5 a month for board and nothing for tuition. Many pay by their labor, so that the income of the school is very small. Every bit of the work is done by the boys. They cook, do the housework, washing, ironing, dairying and farm work. They chop the wood for fuel, they fell trees and make the boards used in constructing

900 DROPS

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outbuildings. Carpentry is regularly taught in the workshop, and the pretty log house used by the teachers was built by the students. There is a sixty-acre farm attached to the school, and here the boys are given practical instruction in scientific agriculture.

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Mrs. WINDSLOW'S SWEETENING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all ailments of the stomach and bowels, and is a perfect remedy for children teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. WINDSLOW'S SWEETENING SYRUP" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Beware and ask for "Mrs. WINDSLOW'S SWEETENING SYRUP."

Ninety-eight per cent. of the 50,000 blind of Japan support themselves by practicing this magic.

The new combination of Smart Weed and Belladonna, as used in Carter's Backache Plasters, has proved to be one of the best that could be made. Try one of these popular plasters in any case of weak or lame back, headache, rheumatism, neuralgia, soreness of the chest or lungs and you will be surprised and pleased by the prompt relief. In bad cases of chronic dyspepsia, a plaster over the pit of the stomach stops the pain at once. Ask for Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents.

The 15,000 convicts in England cost \$3,000,000 every year.

Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Concentrated medicine only. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Very small; very easy to take; no pain; no griping; no purging. Try them.

It cost \$115,000,000 to run New York City during 1903.

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Let me know what you want and we will try to help you. There are all sorts of places and kinds of land in the Northwestern States through which the NORTHERN PACIFIC runs. Don't wait until it is too late to go.

Low Settlers' Rates are in effect during September and October. Write to me where you want to go and I will tell you what it will cost.

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Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as possible with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. Direct all communications to: Mrs. E. M. TILLEY, Care Newport Historical Rooms, Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1904.

NOTES.

CARD—From Austin's Genealogical Dictionary of R. I., Arnold's Vital Records, original records, etc., etc. Richard Card, of Newport, R. I., Freeman in 1855, married —, who died after 1874, is supposed to be the father of John, Joseph, James and Job Card. His son (supposed).

Joseph Card, who died after 1708, married Jane —. He was a freeman of Newport, R. I., May 2, 1871, a member of the Second Baptist Church in 1707. His son.

Joseph Card married, July 13, 1710, Hope —. He was freeman May 4, 1708. His son.

Joseph Card was born October 5, 1712; his will was recorded October 7, 1795. He married August 7, 1738, Mary Weeden, daughter of William of Newport, R. I. Joseph Card's will was dated December 6, 1776. Mentioned wife Mary Card; son Richard; son William, already provided for by will of grandfather Weeden; daughter Mary Briggs; six youngest daughters, Ebenezer Coggeshall, Sarah Abigail, Elizabeth, Wait and Ruth Card. His son.

William Card, born August 27, 1752, married August 19, 1783, died July 29, 1842. He married Abigail Carpenter, born July 18, 1756, died September, 1848, probably of South Kingstown, R. I. March 4, 1795, William Card (housewright) and wife Abigail died to Job Almy, Jr., land in Newport, next to land of heirs of William Weeden, (late the estate and inheritance of the said William Weeden (deceased) and which was devised to the said William Card, his heirs and assigns, as by his last will and testament may fully appear. William Card's will was dated January 9, 1836. Mentioned wife Abigail, son William W. Card, and his daughter Mary; son Joseph Card deceased, and his daughter Abigail, etc. Will was probated November 7, 1842. William Card was Carpenter's Mate, R. I. Navy, during the Revolutionary War, and received a pension from U. S. Government for his services. After his death his wife received the pension until her death, September 9, 1848. Their son.

William W. Card, born April 24, 1796, died 1885. Will probated February 28, 1885. Married, September 18, 1809, Sarah Helme, daughter of Major William and Deborah (Cranton) Helme. Would be glad to know ancestry of this Deborah Cranton.—E. M. T.

QUERIES.

4746. **BENNETT**—Timothy Bennett married Hannah Darling May 28, 1765. In Arnold's Vital Statistics I find Timothy Bennett and Hannah of Smithfield had Joseph Nov. 6, 1767, Olive Feb. 16, 1770, Susanna March 3, 1772. Could this Hannah Darling have been a daughter of Joseph Darling and Mary Fish who were married Jan. 6, 1755? Who were the parents of Timothy Bennett?—R.

4747. **REYNOLDS**—Can J. J. R., who answered query 4606 in MERCURY of March 12, give me the parentage of Eldred Reynolds, and name and parentage of his wife and their children? I have it that he married Esther.—W. M. R.

4748. **KENYON**—Who was the Clark Kenyon born July 9, 1762, d. March 8, 1842, m. Mary Card, b. Dec. 25, 1762, d. Nov. 2, 1845. She was b. at Providence, R. I., and Clark Kenyon may have been born at Eppingham, Conn. They had Carl, Tracy, Mary, Clark, Jr., Betsy, Stephen, Esther and Harper. Clark, Sr., was private in Rhode Island Militia and was pensioned in 1832.—S.

4749. **SHERMAN**—Parker Sherman, born 1734, must have had eight or ten children. In the census of 1774, of Portsmouth, R. I., he had twelve in family, 2 males and 10 females under 16; 6 males and 3 females under 16. He married Ruth Freeman, April 5, 1756, "da. of David deceased." She must have been born, but may have left a child. Parker Sherman married Mary (whom?), and they had Peleg, born Dec. 15, 1758, and Sarah, March 23, 1761. Peleg would have been only 15 and Sarah 13, in 1774. Will some one give names of the other children? Would greatly appreciate some help in this Sherman line.—S.

4750. **HOLMAN**—Will anyone who ever heard of a Holman or any one related to the Holman name please send the address of such Holman or relatives to me for a Holman genealogy. DAVID E. HOLMAN, 330 West 57 St., New York City.

ANSWERS.

4360. **COREY**—William Corey (Thomas, William) married Feb. 22, 1732-3, Nancy Allen of Tiverton. All is proved.—W. M. R.

4578. **BRIGGS**—I think I have seen the parentage of E. Phileas Briggs, in a Dean Genealogical Sheet of a Taunton newspaper, issued about a year ago. By writing to Mr. Seaver at Taunton Historical Rooms, he may get you one. It is my impression that his mother was a Deane. Still it is very vague, and it may be I saw it in Pierce's Genealogical Contributions. He was not brother to Richard Briggs who married his wife's sister. She was Abigail Cobb, born in Norton, daughter of Benjamin Cobb and Mary (Mason) Cobb. Benjamin Cobb was son of Morgan Cobb, and Abigail (Willie) Cobb, and Morgan Cobb was son of Augustine Cobb, and wife unknown. Mary Mason was daughter of

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dian of William H. Knowles was referred to the next meeting.

Elijah Anthony presented a petition as administrator on the estate of H. C. Caswell, asking authority to sell some real estate. Referred to the next meeting.

The town treasurer was given authority to hire \$1,000 for six months. A petition was presented from W. T. Davis and others for the street at Conant Park landing by the lighthouse to be made a public highway.

A bill for \$9.25 for damages done by dogs was paid to Alton Head.

Mrs. Isabella King, wife of Mr. John King, died at her home near the West Ferry Wednesday morning.

Mrs. King was a member of St. Matthews Church, in which she was deeply interested being one of its faithful workers as long as she was able, but for the past two years illness had prevented her from taking as active a part as she would like to have done. She will be greatly missed on the island.

A husband and three children survive her: Mrs. W. M. Arnold and Mrs. Joseph Bradford of Newport and Mrs. John Sherman of this town.

Middletown.

The Rev. A. W. Kingsley being in New Bedford to attend the New England Southern Conference last Sunday, no services were held at the Methodist Episcopal Church. The newly appointed pastor, Rev. L. F. Johnson, will preach his first sermon in his new pastorate upon Easter Sunday. His last charge was at Bourne, Mass.

Mr. J. Percival Grinnell is home from Kingston College for a few days.

An artistic drill is taking a well on the estate on Housenay Hill, of Mr. T. J. Emery of Cincinnati.

The dwelling, formerly occupied by Mr. Cline near Second Beach, which was purchased by Mr. J. Oscar and Mr. Reston Peckham, has been moved to a point nearly opposite the Peabody School on Third Beach road, where it has been somewhat enlarged. It is being repaired and will be converted into a dwelling.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union gave a very successful and enjoyable "Parlor meeting" Wednesday evening, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Elisha Grinnell on Indian avenue. An oyster supper was served from 6.30 to 8 and cake, ice-cream and home-made candies were on sale. A literary and musical programme was presented by the president, Mrs. R. J. Grinnell. The proceeds of the evening are for the benefit of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Morden will be christened at the Easter morning service at the Berkeley Memorial Chapel. The afternoon service will be omitted in favor of an especial evening service at 7.30.

Miss Phoebe A. Peckham is critically ill at the home of her mother, Mr. Charles A. Peckham, on Wapping road.

Miss Lizzie Anthony has returned home from Normal School, Providence, on her Easter vacation and is guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Anthony.

Building of Iron or Steel.

The recent wreck of the Darlington apartment house in New York city has newly emphasized the fact that every collapse of metal frame construction known to the building trades has been due to the use of upright frame pieces of iron, rather than of steel.

The Engineering Record, which a recent issue of The New York Tribune quotes at length, gives three reasons why cast iron construction is far more

liable than steel to be weak, as follows:

"Blow holes almost invariably developed while molding the metal."

"The system of building up a vertical column from sections that are bolted to one another gives less rigidity than the solid joints of a steel column."

"Poor connections are made between horizontal floor beams and the upright column than when the latter member is steel."

The recent great fires in Baltimore and Rochester, together with the disastrous and fatal collapse of the Darlington in New York, have prompted renewed scientific study of these two descriptions of heavy building material, and have also especially attracted the attention of public buildings departments in large cities all about the country.

An implied conclusion of The Tribune is that the cast iron column in structural building must go. It is a conclusion that seems to be warranted.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals

C. H. Wrightington has sold for Patrick Buckley his two tenement-house, No. 12 Spring street, to Mrs. D. H. Williams.

C. H. Wrightington has rented for R. Buckley & Sons to Patrick J. Grealy the upper part of their house on Oak street.

William E. Brightman has rented to Herbert N. Vial for Bowen B. Sweet his upper tenement on Sanford street.

Wm. E. Brightman has rented to H. W. Clark for Constant Smith his upper tenement on Broadway.

C. H. Wrightington has rented for Miss Marguerite Malcom her furnished cottage, corner of Kay and Everett streets, to John S. Kimball for the summer season.

Wm. E. Brightman has rented to Frederick E. Graff the lower tenement on Elliott Place belonging to Angus McLeod.

George T. Seabury and Edna C. Chase have sold to Daniel Donahue and wife a lot of land bounded east, 40 feet, on Congdon avenue; south, 76 feet, on land of Peter C. Brooks; west, 40 feet, on land of P. C. Brooks and north, 76 feet, on other lands of the grantors.

Mrs. Clara Lake is spending a visit at Portland, Me.

Orange Festival

IN VESTRY OF

First Presbyterian Church,

BROADWAY.

Afternoon and Evening of April 6th and 7th.

ADMISSION for one day 10 cts.

For both days 15 cts.

Special attractions for everybody, children in particular. Orange trees of rare variety, fruit of fruit, ready for the picking.

SUPPER.

Cake, Candy and Fancy articles for sale at a price to please everybody. 12-14

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been duly appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the City of Newport, Guardian of the estate of WILLIAM H. BROWN, minor, of Newport, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to ABRAHAM S. CUMMINGS, Guardian. Newport, R. I., March 19th, 1904.—319

1 in 10 Perhaps.

That's about the proportion of homes you'd find the charming chamber piece in, more because you are not half familiar enough with them than anything else, for there is no end to their uses and conveniences, and their cost is as low, almost, as you wish to make it. It has been the mission of this store ever since its rejuvenation to bring to your notice just such unusual pieces; to make you familiar with everything the metropolitan furniture world knows of and to help you always to own those pieces at a cost less even than you might be willing to pay. That has been the key to our success—everything at less than elsewhere.

DRESSING TABLES.

36 in the collection, beginning in price,

\$4.50

A. C. TITUS CO.,

225-229 THAMES STREET.

NEWPORT, R. I.

NOTICE.

"GARDNER'S NARRAGANSETT." A Genealogical Record of the Gardeners and other original settlers of Southern Rhode Island, to which is added a Brief History of the Aborigines, their origin and traditions; the Vineyard of the Northmen, some notes of interest to lovers of ancient things, results of forty years of research, original illustrations. For full description and prices, or letter to day. Agents wanted. Address J. WARREN GARDNER, Dunsmuir, Nebraska. +28m

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 28th day of March, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of Marie Therese Maunula Lawrence, by her attorney, William P. Sheffield, presented this day, praying that an instrument in writing, signed thereto, purporting to be the last will and testament, with Codicil thereto, of HENRY LAWRENCE, late of Newport, deceased, may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded; and that letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased may be granted to her, the Executrix named therein:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 18th day of April, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the Newport Mercury, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Probate Clerk.

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 28th day of March, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of Mary A. Crane, of said Newport, presented this day, praying that an instrument in writing, signed thereto, purporting to be the last will and testament of MARGARET SULLIVAN, late of Newport, deceased, may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded; and that letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased may be granted to her, the Executrix named therein:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 18th day of April, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the Newport Mercury, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

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DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Probate Clerk.

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. I., March 7, 1904.

Estate of Anne M. Cahill.

FANNIE E. ROSE, Administratrix with the will annexed, on the estate of Anne M. Cahill, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, presents her petition, in writing, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the debts which said deceased owed, the expense of her funeral and settling her estate according to law; that said deceased at the time of her death, was seized and possessed of a certain lot or parcel of land with buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Eastern part of said New Shoreham, bounded Northerly, on land of Charles E. Rose, Southerly, on land of the heirs of Nicholas Bull; Easterly, partly on land of Ma. Lida Rose and partly on land of the R. I. Episcopal Convention, and Westerly, on the highest road in said New Shoreham, containing about one acre, but the same more or less, subject to mortgage of \$1000 in favor of the Island Savings Bank. And further representing, that by a sale of only so much of said real estate as is absolutely needed, the residue thereof would be no much injured as to render the sale of the whole estate more advantageous to those interested therein, and praying for reasons therefor stated, that she may be authorized and empowered to sell the whole of said real estate for the purpose aforesaid, with incidental charges, said petition is presented, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, Clerk.

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. I., March 7, 1904.

Estate of Caleb W. Dodge.

REQUEST in writing is made by Hannah Dodge, the widow of Caleb W. Dodge, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, that George W. Conley, of said New Shoreham, may be appointed administrator of said estate, and that the estate of said deceased, and next, of the estate of said deceased, and request is received and referred to the 4th day of April, 1904, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Town Hall in said New Shoreham, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, Clerk.

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. I., March 7, 1904.